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JPRS-CPS-86-045

21 MAY 1986

CHINA REPORT
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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HONG KONG

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UNITED STATES

HEILONGJIANG'S SUN WEIBEN ATTENDS CEREMONIOUS MEETING

SK300530 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] On the evening of 29 April, the province and Harbin City held a ceremonious meeting to mark the 100th anniversary of the great strike staged by the workers of Chicago, the United States, against the bourgeoisie. Chen Yunlin, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, delivered a speech at the meeting, calling on the masses of staff members and workers throughout the province to inherit and carry forward the glorious traditions of the working class of our country, enhance their sense of historical mission, carry out reform persistently, explore the way of advancement, strive to comprehensively fulfill the Seventh 5-Year Plan, and struggle for the peaceful development of the world and the progress of mankind.

Attending the meeting were provincial and Harbin City party, government and army responsible comrades, including Sun Weiben, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee; Chen Lei, chairman of the provincial Advisory Commission; Hou Jie, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and provincial governor; and Li Genshen, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and secretary of the Harbin City CPC Committee, and some retired cadres and the masses.

The 307 representatives to the provincial model workers representative meeting also attended. Experts and guests from the United States, Canada, England, the FRG, the Soviet Union, and Japan who are staying in Harbin City to assist and support China's socialist construction were invited to the meeting. (Lin Yousheng) and (Yong Yifang), special-grade model workers of the province and awardees of the 1 May labor medals, spoke at the meeting.

/12913
CSO: 4005/651

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

SON SANN URGES SRV TO ACCEPT CGDK PEACE PROPOSAL

OW271024 Beijing XINHUA in English 0910 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] Bangkok, 27 Apr (XINHUA)--Prime Minister of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) Son Sann has said that the Vietnamese rejection to the 'realistic and flexible' proposal of the CGDK meant Hanoi wants to colonize Kampuchea.

Son Sann made the remark to the Bangkok newspaper NATION REVIEW yesterday. The paper today quoted him as saying that despite its rejection, he still hopes that Vietnam will finally accept the proposal as a political solution to the Kampuchean problem.

"Vietnam has no alternative in the long run," he said.

The CGDK on 17 March put forth an eight-point proposal, calling for a two-phased withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and the formation of a four-party government including the Heng Samrin regime but the proposal was outrightly rejected by Vietnam just one day after it was made known to the world.

Son Sann disclosed that in a move to persuade Hanoi to come to the negotiation table, the CGDK will seek financial support from Western countries to help rebuild Kampuchea and Vietnam after the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea.

He said he would travel to Australia early next month to seek Canberra's support for the plan which, he said, was a result of consultations with his two partners in the coalition--President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Vice President Khieu Samphan.

After the Australia visit, Son Sann said, he will tour some Western European countries. He said some European countries pledged support to the plan during his tour last year.

/9274
CSO: 4000/253

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

MINDANAO SEPARATISTS DISCUSS CONSTITUTION

OW260430 Beijing XINHUA in English 0223 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Manila, 25 Apr (XINHUA)--Despite warnings from the Philippine Government, some 100 delegates passed today a resolution of proclaiming a constitution for an independent state of Mindanao, the Philippine News Agency reported tonight.

The proclamation was approved by the delegates inside the social hall of the Southern Technical Institute in the city.

President Corazon Aquino issued an order yesterday that leaders of the secessionist movement at Mindanao be immediately arrested should they push through their scheme.

The proclamation deplored that "the people of Mindanao have been granted only an insignificant role in national leadership."

It claimed that the total land area, number of inhabitants, natural resources and other assets of the islands can readily meet the requirements for an independent and sovereign state.

Former parliament member Reuben Canoy, a leader of the secessionist-leaning Mindanao People's Democratic Movement (MPDM), said the proclamation will be submitted to the Philippine Government and the United Nations as well as other countries maintaining embassies in the country.

Following the proclamation, the proposed federal flag was presented and a group of delegates sang the proposed Mindanao anthem, the news agency reported.

Meanwhile, the military authorities said there was no arrest during the one-day constitutional convention, since there was no covert act that would constitute sedition.

Southern Command Chief Brig Gen Jose Magno and Regional Commander Col Jesus Hermosa said they were assured by Canoy that the convention adopted only a resolution that embodied the aspirations of the delegates. The Southern Command chief said, however, that the military will closely monitor the movement, fearing that it might result in armed confrontation or even in foreign interference.

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CSO: 4000/253

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

PHILIPPINES FILES GRAFT CHARGES AGAINST MARCOS

OW242148 Beijing XINHUA in English 2006 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Manila, 24 Apr (XINHUA)--The Philippines Presidential Commission on Good Government has set a preliminary hearing for 15 July on the case of graft charges against deposed President Ferdinand Marcos, a member of the commission told reporters here today.

The commission has fixed a time limit up to 30 June this year for Marcos and his cronies to reply to the charges in connection with their hidden wealth abroad.

According to the Philippine News Agency, the graft charges were filed by the solicitor general with the commission.

Marcos and 24 of his relatives and associates were accused of graft and corruption practices and other crimes related to public service. They were accused of:

--taking undue advantage of their positions to obtain benefits for themselves and for others,

--misappropriating foreign economic and military aid and foreign loans for their personal use,

--receiving commissions and kickbacks from individuals or companies in connection with contracts and transactions involving the government, and

--creating agricultural, industrial and commercial monopolies for their personal gain and benefit.

According to the complaint, these acts by the Marcoses and their associates resulted in the "unjust enrichment and the acquisition and accumulation of unexplained wealth."

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CSO: 4000/253

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

PHILIPPINES' ENRILE ON ENSURING STABILITY

OW222045 Beijing XINHUA in English 1457 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Manila, 22 Apr (XINHUA)--Philippine Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile ensured here today that the military forces will do its part to make the new government remain stable.

He made the pledge following reports that supporters of deposed President Ferdinand Marcos are set to cause trouble for the government.

Speaking at a luncheon organized by the country's foreign correspondents association, Enrile said the new government "is stable at the moment as the popular support is still there and the military will see to it that the government will remain stable."

However, he added, "whether the popular support is there to keep the stability of the government depends upon the decisions and policies that will be taken by the government.

He denied there was friction between the military and cabinet ministers.

Enrile said as far as working relationship with the cabinet is concerned, "We see no tension and so far our recommendations are acceptable by the Presidential Palace."

He believed the rumors concerning the friction were made by people" who wanted to see some kind of tension produced."

Comparing the new government with Marcos' regime, Enrile said the former president favored concentration of power and prohibiting delegation while Mrs Aquino avoids concentration of power.

The defense minister also denied a claim of Marcos that 34 percent of the soldiers have left the armed forces, saying that only about 500 or "one-half of one percent" of the military personnel went on absence without official leave since the installation of the new government. Enrile said that he did not want to be the next president, adding that he wants to retire after three years, possibly simultaneous with General Fidel Ramos, who has a three-year term as chief of staff.

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CSO: 4000/253

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

KUWAITI PAPER URGES USSR TO REVISE POLICY

OW271610 Beijing XINHUA in English 1549 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] Kuwait, 27 Apr (XINHUA)--A Kuwaiti newspaper today calls on the Soviet Union to revise its foreign policy towards the United States following the U.S. attack on Libya.

"How long are the Soviets going to let (U.S. President Ronald) Reagan repeat his feats of terror? asked KUWAIT TIMES.

Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev "needs to revise his strategy against a power-drunk rival who sends warplanes to blast Soviet Sams in Libya and then has the cheek to challenge the Soviets to compete with the Americans in the realm of ideas and creative excellence," the paper said.

The paper noted that despite outward appearances of an improvement in Soviet-USSR relations, the Libyan attack and the Soviet attitude towards it show that relations between the two countries are far from good.

/9274
CSO: 4000/249

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

FOREIGN MINISTRY ADVISER TURNS DOWN XINHUA POST

HK300435 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 30 Apr 86 p 3

[Text] A former chief Chinese representative on Sino-British negotiations over Hong Kong's future, Mr Yao Guang, was tapped to become the local XINHUA NEWS AGENCY director, the STANDARD has learned.

But the Chinese Government later changed its mind after Mr Yao turned down the offer and they failed to get another candidate to replace Mr Xu Jiatun, who is now the chief Chinese representative in Hong Kong.

Official sources told the STANDARD in Beijing recently that the Chinese Government planned to appoint Mr Yao, who was a vice foreign minister before his retirement recently, to succeed Mr Xu.

But Yao turned down the offer on the grounds that he was too old for the job.

He also said he did not want to hold a government appointment after he passed the retirement age.

Later, the Chinese Government had second thoughts about finding another candidate to replace Mr Xu.

Mr Yao, 65, retired from the Foreign Ministry last month, just before the National People's Congress session.

Mr Yao currently is an adviser to the Foreign Ministry. He will help to chart important foreign policies but will detach himself from the ministry's daily operations.

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CSO: 4000/253

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

HONG KONG PAPER PROFILES NEW PRC COUNCILLOR

HK241011 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 24 Apr 86 p 7

[By Terry Cheng]

[Text] Newly-appointed State Councillor Song Jian is an expert in the comparative study of control mechanisms of electronic and biological systems.

Mr Song, 54, was put in charge of the design of China's first generation of land-to-air missile systems in the 1950's and worked on the country's first cybernetics laboratory in the 1960's.

However, his recent application of cybernetics to population problems has earned him a reputation as more than a natural scientist.

In the early 1960's--upon the request of Qian Xuesen, a vice-minister of the Commission of Science, Technology and Industry for National Defence and a missile expert--he revised the distinguished scientist's 400,000-word book on engineering cybernetics.

He added more than 800,000 words to the book, which earned a national award for excellence in scientific work in 1982.

On various occasions, Mr Qian has praised Mr Song as an expert in cybernetics in China.

His appointment will undoubtedly strengthen the government leadership team in science and technology.

Cybernetics is interdisciplinary involving such diverse studies as neural networks, computers, learning theory, communications theory, servomechanisms and automatic control systems.

It is also related to systems engineering, which Mr Qian has been advocating for several years.

In what Mr Qian called a social science theory vital to Chinese society, the most important aspect of systems engineering is its application to the development of new technological possibilities with the specific objective of putting them to use rapidly.

In a speech last year, Premier Zhao Ziyang said China's current reform was a great application of systems engineering.

In an interview with OUTLOOK WEEKLY after his appointment, Mr Song spoke of the reform this year in science and technology.

The reform will be on two aspects--the allocation of funds and the management of professionals.

He said a contract system for professionals should be implemented, a stage foundation for natural science should be set up and there should be a large increase in funds for the research of basic theories and their applications.

Mr Song said the management reform was to ensure reasonable mobility among professionals.

Mr Song said there were now various links between research and production units. This tendency will undoubtedly have an impact on the existing system, he said.

Mr Song said the results of scientific and technological research should be applied to production. Scientific knowledge should be spread to the ordinary people, he said.

Mr Song has been Minister of the State Scientific and Technological Commission since September 1984.

Before that he was vice-minister of the aeronautics industry and its chief engineer.

Mr Song graduated from a technical institute in the Soviet Union in the early 1950's and got a degree of associate doctor in 1960.

After returning to China he joined the Defence Ministry, working on the research and production of rockets. He made remarkable contributions to the designing, testing and finalisation of China's missile system.

He was also a leading researcher in underground missiles and communication satellites.

Mr Song, who speaks Russian and Chinese, has published several essays which have been well received in world academic circles.

He is president of the China Automation Society.

Mr Song's appointment as a state councillor was approved in the National People's Congress session which ended earlier this month.

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CSO: 4000/253

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

EFFORTS TO INCREASE ADMINISTRATIVE EFFICIENCY URGED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Feb 86 p 4

[Article by Wu Shuzhi [2976 2885 1615]]

[Text] To reinforce the structure and efficiency of the nation's administrative organs is a major area of endeavor to uplift their work style and the central research theme in scientific administration.

The reinforcement of the nation's administrative organs covers many areas, including the scientific installation of administrative organs, rational allocation of staff, recruitment of better-qualified administrative cadres, careful selection of administrative leaders, improvement of administrative methods and techniques, and step-by-step modernization of office operations, which are conducive to greater administrative efficiency.

What is administrative efficiency? Efficiency is an engineering concept denoting the ratio between input and output, disbursements and receipts, and consumption and production. Higher efficiency means to achieve maximum results with minimum labor and at a minimum cost. When this concept is applied to administration, it becomes administrative efficiency. Since administrative efficiency is a composite of many elements not amenable to quantitative assessment, it ought to be weighed in terms of all the social benefits of administration. Beneficial labor is valuable and efficient. Otherwise, it is worthless and inefficient. Devoid of social benefits, the pursuit of efficiency, no matter how much or how fast, has no practical significance and may even lead to undesirable or destructive consequences. So the composite of efficiency should be the unity of effectiveness and value and that of quantity and quality. Administrative efficiency is the ratio between the input of labor for the accomplishment of a given objective, the resulting effect or the maximum quantity of which does not compromise quality. The term administrative efficiency we normally use denotes the operational efficiency of the state administrative organs. It implies the well-coordinated functioning of government organs which provide effective instructions and operate promptly and precisely to accomplish a specific mission without compromising quality. In his comment on the workings of the Soviet regime, Lenin pointed out: "Socialism is a product of big-machine industry. If the working masses who practice socialism could not make their government organs work the way big-machine industry is supposed to do" and "do not have a unified will to assemble all the workers under an economic organ which works as precisely as a clock...then they are not likely to realize socialism." ("Complete Works of Lenin," Vol 27 p 194.) The kind of administrative efficiency sought by China's state organs should cover at least the following areas:

First, the importance of time. In his article on "The Role of Force in History," Engels said: "Today, time is money." There is a saying: One minute of time equals 1 ounce of gold, but 1 ounce of gold could never buy 1 minute of time. Timing determines efficiency. The ability to make good use of time is the hallmark of a wise and efficient administrator. An efficient administrator should know how to make full use of time. The motto "value every bit of time and spend it gingerly" ought to be the motto of the workers of our socialist state in their pursuit of more efficient performance.

Second, the importance of accuracy. Lenin spoke about working as accurately as a clock. Accuracy is even more important than speed in handling business matters, performing public duties, deciding and implementing policies, and processing information. When the governmental administration is bogged down in mistakes, it is a waste of effort, let alone efficiency.

Third, the importance of quality. Quality means more than dependability, sturdiness, and durability. It denotes working for the benefit of society by working more effectively and cutting back or eliminating inefficiency and a retardation of efforts to raise administrative efficiency.

Fourth, making the best possible choice. An administrative act implies choosing one out of many projects, methods, and channels to accomplish a set objective under the existing conditions. Efficiency means "making the best possible choice under given conditions."

Fifth, making the administrative "machine" run normally. A machine must run normally to be efficient. This means that all government orders are fully enforced and observed. During the "Great Cultural Revolution," some of our administrative organs were crippled while others were out of control or dislocated. There was no administrative efficiency.

Finally, the administrative efficiency of our socialist state should rest on the unity of end and means. Both proper ends and proper means are indispensable. If an administrative organ achieved its mission by any means, fair or foul, as in the case of some government corporations which resort to indiscriminate measures to make money regardless of their own reputation, regardless of the physical and mental health of their staff and workers, and regardless of state and public interests, it would not bring about any administrative efficiency.

Today, the efficiency of our administrative organs is comparatively low and the factors which contribute to their inefficiency still exist. So they fall far short of what is needed to restructure the economic system and achieve socialist modernization. It is therefore urgent to rectify the situation to raise administrative efficiency.

How to raise the administrative efficiency of our country? The first step is to weed out all those undesirable factors which plague our state administrative organs, such as bureaucratism, listlessness, perfunctoriness, shift of responsibilities onto others, and drifting along as well as to foster the sense of responsibility and dedication of the cadres. Moreover, it is necessary to pursue an exploratory study of those links which affect the activities of the state administrative organs and the components of the administrative system and solve a series of practical problems so as to prevent the drive to raise administrative efficiency from becoming empty talk.

1. Insist on restructuring the administrative organs. There is no organizational guarantee of administrative efficiency unless the administrative organs are simplified. Lenin sought to simplify government organs when the Soviet political regime was being set up. Speaking at the Fifth All-Soviet Workers Congress, he said: "Now, the most urgent task in the next few years is to simplify the Soviet organs and cut back their expenditures by reducing their size, improving their organization, eliminating their sluggish work style and bureaucratism, and cutting nonproductive expenditures." ("Complete Works of Lenin," Vol 33 p 402.) Lenin's thinking still has practical bearing on our current drive to restructure the government organs. In most recent years, especially since the drive to restructure the government organs which began in 1982, the party and the state have done a lot to rectify overstaffed and duplicate organizations and misplaced responsibilities and have achieved noticeable successes in upgrading the "four qualifications" of the cadres. But far-reaching reforms of the economic system call for further organizational reforms. In order to rid the state administrative organs of overexpansion, overstaffing, proliferation of administrative levels, lack of precise job descriptions, and internal squabbles which have arrested administrative efficiency for a long time, it is necessary to go a step further to abide by proper ideological guidance to define the authority of each organ and work out an organizational reform program adapted to the development of China's planned socialist commodity economy.

2. Improve the quality of administrative personnel. The quality of administrative personnel bears directly on the efficiency of the administrative system. Specifically, the degree of administrative efficiency rests on the quality of the administrative personnel. Administration is not simple physical labor. It takes well-informed and well-educated administrative personnel to improve administrative efficiency. At present the quality of the administrative personnel of our country is pretty good, but there are many shortcomings, especially the lack of training in scientific management, a glaring problem to be addressed through learning. We must strive to establish different administrative specialization colleges and schools to make the administrative cadres take turns to receive training. This is not only an effective way to achieve streamlined administration but also a vehicle to improve administrative efficiency.

3. Define rewards and penalties. The improvement of administrative efficiency requires strict evaluation and supervision of the administrative personnel. A clear distinction between right and wrong, strict discipline, and fair rewards and penalties are essential in administrative work. Evaluation and supervision should be the vehicle to grant rewards to those who made contributions, to deny rewards to those who make no contributions, to rank the worthy above the unworthy, to discharge the incompetent, and to punish lawbreakers. This is the way to bring the activism and creativity of the masses of administrative personnel into full play and sustain the continued improvement of administrative efficiency.

4. Build up a corps of efficient administrative leaders. At present, the corps of leaders for the administrative departments at all levels which we have built to meet the requirements of the "four modernizations" is designed to complete the replacement of the old by the young and, more important still, to

usher in a more efficient leadership corps. The ability of such a corps should be viewed on the strength of its age range, educational level, and capability of raising administrative efficiency. Whether an administrative department could raise its efficiency depends on its leaders.

5. Create conditions conducive to gradual realization of modern administrative techniques and office operations. The use of modern equipment in administration could bring about "instant results" in administrative efficiency. Today, an ordinary duplicating machine is much more handy than copying and typing. A phototelegraph is much faster, and 10 or even 100 times more efficient than telephone. Modernization in these areas is what we need in order to realize modern scientific administration and greater administrative efficiency.

5360/5915
CSO: 4005/509

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL OPPORTUNISM AMONG CADRES CONDEMNED

Beijing ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO in Chinese 4 Mar 86 p 4

[Article by Diao Haifeng [0431 3189 1496]: "Guard Against Political Opportunism"]

[Text] I went back to Shandong during the Spring Festival and a schoolmate told me that political opportunism existed among some of the young cadres and that some have become so used to it that no matter what they do, they always ask first whether there are any means and ways to get promoted, try to get a clear idea who is the man in charge, and then solicit help from potential backers and bring pressure to bear on the organization. If solicitation does not work, they will employ the "tactics of storming heavily fortified points," together with "packs of dynamite" and "hand grenades," or deploy persuasive talkers. Some pay much more attention to "affection investment" and visit the leader very frequently, talking very little about work; what they are concerned about is the health of the leader's wife, the schooling of their children, and the situation of their relatives. Some even said straightforwardly: "I have opened up the three roads of wife, children, and relatives; I care about the petty things of their family to show my sincerity in small things and sway them with affection."

This kind of non-organizational activity disappoints decent people. I also met a young cadre who was talented and learned and an outstanding worker in his unit, but he became downhearted after a year of work and became an alcoholic. Asked "why don't you respect yourself; why go and do things like that?" he answered: "Now, to get promoted you first need somebody to be your patron; second, you need some means and ways; and third, you need some money. And among the three I have none, so I am muddling along." We need to pay attention to this kind of situation and think it over.

Positions acquired by being opportunistic will not last long. The reasons are, first, the unscrupulous usurpation of power; if one wishes to gain power for his own interest and benefit, once he becomes blinded by greed, he will pay no attention to the discipline of the party nor the law of the state and will eventually be severely punished according to the discipline of the party and the law of the state. The story of "The Tragedy of an Achiever in an Official Circle" recently published in GOLDEN TIMES is a good

example. This Mr Cheng, after being promoted three times, committed all kinds of outrages and fished for money unscrupulously; as a result, after staying in power only a little more than a year, he was escorted to court. Second, one can gain some position through opportunism but he can hardly win the people. Sometimes people are afraid of his power and dare not expose him in public or struggle, but the people have their own "steelyard" in their heart. An honest orthodox school teacher had some problem which should have been solved long ago but had to learn to present a gift to his boss; when he was asked what he was doing, he replied: "Feeding the dog!" Try to imagine that once the victimized masses stand up to struggle, the interest of those who gained position through opportunism will be in danger.

The growth of opportunism among the young cadres is influenced on the one hand by individualism and the trend of money being the first concern. They put undue emphasis on the value of the individual and self-determination and try to be outstanding to acquire "self-expression" through high official positions or a great amount of money. Some stamp themselves with the attitude that "Money is everything" and "future, where there is money there is a future," which have become their mottos. On the other hand, they are influenced by the unhealthy tendencies in the party and the society, especially the unhealthy tendencies in the party and the society, especially the unhealthy tendency of the organizing department in the matter of choosing personnel. In addition, in the economic sphere, things contradictory to socialism have a direct influence on the young cadres. One young cadre once said to me: "Here in our market, in conducting business, two principles are allowed. One is that whoever is cheated gets what he deserves, and the second is that one can never earn some money without violating the law. Some people apply the wrong doings of economic opportunism to the political realm and engage in political opportunism." What he said is quite reasonable.

To deal with political opportunism, first we must guard the passes in our organization and emphasize moral character first in viewing a cadre, and second, once any political opportunism is discovered, it must be dealt with immediately and should not be excessively accommodated. Of course, we should help with enthusiasm those who follow the mainstream and guide them to the correct course.

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CSO: 4005/540

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CADRES' LACK OF MARXIST KNOWLEDGE REPORTED

Beijing WENZhai BAO in Chinese 20 Feb 86 p 1

[Article: "Poor Theoretical Quality of Cadres Above the County Level in a Certain City"]

[Text] On 9 December of last year, the propaganda department of the municipal party committee of a certain city conducted a test in the basic knowledge of Marxism for 129 leading cadres above the county level. The result was that 50.4 percent of those tested failed and the lowest score was only 7 points.

What is shocking is that most of these leading cadres have diplomas and are over 40 years old; yet more than half of them failed this test in the basic knowledge of Marxism and there were even many funny mistakes in some of the answers. According to the test data, 43 persons did not know the 3 components of Marxism, 88 could not say for sure what our state and governmental systems are, 86 (including 3 deputy directors of the municipal economic committee) could not answer what the laws of commodity and value are, and 56 did not know the 2 forms of expanded reproduction. Individually, some of them did not even know the authors of "The Manifesto of the Communist Party" and "On the 10 Great Relationships." According to one analysis, there are two reasons for such test results: the first is that those leading cadres with diplomas believe that they have learned all about Marxism-Leninism and there is no need to learn more. Second, some enterprise leaders believe that the study of Marxism-Leninism will not be rewarded with gold or silver medals and cannot lead to improved quality and increased production. As a result, no one pays attention to such studies.

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CSO: 4005/564

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CIVIL AFFAIRS CADRES TRAINING DISCUSSED

Recruitment Started

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Feb 86 p 4

[Article by Luo Xiao [5012 2556]]

[Text] The civil affairs school newly established by the Ministry of Civil Affairs has begun recruiting students.

Seeking to remedy as soon as possible the state of the civil affairs cadres who are too old, ill educated, and yet scarce, the Ministry of Civil Affairs established secondary civil affairs specialization schools in a number of provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions. The civil affairs schools of Chongqing and Changsha will recruit students this year while those in other areas are expediting their preparations. Moreover, some provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions are working to set up their own civil affairs schools, and those of Guangdong, Hunan, and Jiangxi have already begun their classes.

According to a concerned cadre of the Ministry of Civil Affairs, the college for civil affairs cadres established by the ministry will dispatch its graduates this year to work in the civil affairs departments of various localities. Since 1985, the ministry has been operating the following programs, including graduate courses in the science of modern administration for the civil affairs department and bureau chiefs, psychiatry training centers for the civil affairs departments, foreign-language classes, and training classes for the medical and nursing personnel of the national social welfare institute.

Besides, the various localities are also striving to step up the training of civil affairs cadres. The civil affairs departments of Heilongjiang Province and the Municipality of Beijing have organized special teams to train different groups of cadres at the prefecture and county levels.

Upgrading Urged

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Feb 86 p 4

[Commentary: "Strengthen the Civil Affairs Cadre Ranks"]

[Text] The civil affairs departments are responsible for the care and placement of the handicapped, disaster relief, social welfare, the establishment of the basic-level governments and administrative divisions, funeral and interment reforms, and marriage registration. The step-by-step establishment of a new

social security system with Chinese characteristics to keep pace with the in-depth reform of the economic system is now under consideration. As the responsibilities of the civil affairs departments multiply, the civil affairs cadres are expected to have better political, educational and professional qualifications. But the incumbent civil affairs cadres who are a bit too old, not well educated, much too few in numbers, and subject to frequent transfers simply could not meet the need of the emerging new conditions. The leading comrade of the Central Committee is extremely concerned about these problems and has instructed the agencies concerned to work out effective solutions.

The building up of better contingents of civil affairs cadres should begin with the building up of the leadership at every level. We are delighted to note that all the localities are paying close attention to reinforcing the leaderships of their civil affairs departments. Responding to the call of the CPC Central Committee to build up the leadership corps, the party committees at all levels, mindful of the need for more revolutionary, younger, better-educated, and more professional cadres, are striving to select well-qualified middle-age and young cadres who are in the prime of life, professionally trained, creative in spirit, excellent in work style, and willing to work wholeheartedly for people for leading civil affairs positions at all levels and to assist the civil affairs departments to bring up a third echelon of cadres. This indeed is a very encouraging development.

In addition to readjusting and reinforcing the leadership corps of the civil affairs departments, it is also important to provide the civil affairs departments at all levels with a full force of cadres authorized by law. In some localities, the educational and personnel departments provide the civil affairs departments with specified numbers of graduates of specialization colleges and secondary schools each year; the organization and personnel departments try to allocate civil affairs cadres to the villages, towns, and streets and bring in capable people to reinforce the contingents of the civil affairs cadres; contractual appointment and selective employment of cadres within authorized limits are used to cover the shortage of cadres confronting some areas and city streets; and the transfer of civil affairs cadres is discouraged as much as possible to retain the continuity of work. All these measures may be used extensively by every locality when the conditions permit.

To run well the schools for civil affairs cadres is a vital measure to resolve once and for all the shortage of cadres and to improve their quality. The party and government leaders of many localities are willing to "invest heavily" and work hard in this particular area. Our best tradition in running schools is shown in two areas of endeavor. While the Ministry of Civil Affairs continues to run well its college for administrative cadres and its civil affairs schools now being established, the various localities are working to set up their own local civil affairs specialization secondary schools whenever necessary and possible. We believe it would not take too long to raise the educational qualifications and the level of policy awareness of the civil affairs cadres at all levels.

The civil affairs operations are geared to more than 200 million people at the basic level. The masses of civil affairs cadres who work at the very front all year round have demonstrated their political enthusiasm and dedication to serve the people wholeheartedly. We hope the party committee and government at each level will pay more attention to the work and lives of the civil affairs cadres, appreciate their enthusiasm, and adopt effective measures to improve the working conditions and livelihoods of the civil affairs cadres at the basic level.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CPC OFFICIAL'S DAUGHTER SENTENCED IN BRIBERY CASE

HK141404 Hong Kong AFP in English 1348 GMT 14 Apr 86

[By Lawrence Macdonald]

[Text] Beijing, 14 April (AFP)--A Chinese trader was executed here Monday in a \$255,000 bribe case in which his accomplice, purported to be the daughter of a Central Committee member, received 17 years in prison.

Zhang Zhifeng, 31, was led immediately to the execution ground after the Intermediate People's Court of Beijing found him guilty of leaking information concerning the import of foreign automobiles, the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY (NCNA) reported.

Zhang's female accomplice, Ye Zhifeng, 40, who was reported by NCNA to have been sentenced to 17 years in prison, was identified by reliable Chinese sources as the daughter of Ye Fei, a member of the communist Party Central Committee and former Navy commander.

NCNA said that Ye had abused her position as a deputy section chief in the Import and Export Bureau of the State Economic Commission to reveal "important state secrets" which Zhang passed to his foreign contacts.

The case was the first to be publicly revealed in which the offspring of a Central Committee member was implicated in corruption since the Communist Party began a nationwide corruption crackdown last January, analysts said.

Top leader Deng Xiaoping has taken a special interest in pushing the anti-corruption campaign forward. Chinese sources have said he told a meeting of senior leaders in February that it was necessary to execute the worst offenders.

The only previous executions for corruption since the campaign began have been of minor provincial officials and functionaries, mostly those convicted of fraud and embezzlement of state funds on a scale much smaller than the current case, analysts said.

NCNA said that Ye and Zhang, learning that China was to change its import negotiation policies, "gave hints to a Hong Kong automobile exporter

conducting negotiations with a Chinese company to deceive the departments concerned by antedating the contract."

While a Chinese company was conducting negotiations with a foreign firm on the importation of automobiles, Ye "exerted pressure" on the company to accept the foreign firm's price and Zhang "worked out concrete ways," the report said. The report did not identify Ye's Hong Kong contacts or say how much she and Zhang's activities had cost the state.

Zhang, an employee of the Beijing-based China Minority Nationality Economic and Cultural Development Corp., had received bribes of 1.98 million Hong Kong dollars (U.S. \$255,000), U.S. \$2,000, two video sets and a camera, of which he gave Ye more than U.S. \$5,000 and one video set, the report said. He kept most of the rest for himself, the report said. Ye also accepted an air conditioner and other goods directly from Hong Kong businessmen, and from November 1984 to November 1985 received bribes from two Chinese companies and a Chinese factory worth more than 25,300 yuan (\$7,763), the report said.

Reliable Chinese sources said the case was well known among high cadres even before it was made public and had therefore already had a sobering effect on the offspring of some cadres who had previously dabbled in business.

Analysts said the case was also likely to have repercussions among Hong Kong traders, many of whom have close ties to their Chinese counterparts and rely on inside information to make their businesses a success.

Though the size of the bribes was extraordinary, the practice of giving presents, from electronic goods to automobiles, has been fairly widespread, trading sources said.

NCNA did not say whether the case was linked with the unauthorized 1984-85 import of some 90,000 automobiles through southern China's Hainan Island, southeast of Hong Kong.

The Hainan case came under investigation in the spring of 1985 and was revealed last July, while the case of Ye and Zhang was reported by NCNA to have run from November 1984 to November 1985.

NCNA said that Ye and Zhang had refused to accept the initial verdict and had lodged an appeal which was turned down on 7 April by the Higher People's Court of Beijing.

Chinese leaders and the official press have frequently stressed that "all are equal before the law" and the present case seemed intended to demonstrate this principle, despite the difference between the two sentences, analysts said.

/12913
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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

IMPLEMENTATION OF EDUCATIONAL REFORM DISCUSSED

Beijing LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] in Chinese No 3, 20 Jan 86 p 21

[Article by He Dongchang [0149 2639 2490], vice director of the National Education Commission]

[Text] Since the publication of the decision on educational system reform by the central authority, one of the drastic changes in education is that the party committees and governments at different levels have a better understanding of the importance of the work of education. A group of advanced municipalities, cities, and counties has appeared which engages in education in the manner that they engage in economic reform. The general mood of respecting teachers in the society has also made great progress. The activities and the solid work done for the teachers around Teachers' Day in 1985 have proved this point. All these helped the stability of teachers in the middle and elementary schools and boosted the morale of the teachers. Owing to the common efforts of the comrades on the educational frontline, new results have been obtained in administrative system reform, the principles of education, and the content of courses in higher, elementary, vocational, and adult education.

The main purpose of the work in education in 1986 is, on the basis of the results obtained in 1985, to go on to carry out the decisions about education system reform by the central authority, to implement it in an all-round way, and to get organized to put it into action.

Higher education has been developed faster in recent years. This year, in planning steady proportional progress, quality should also be emphasized. In quality of higher education, the most important thing is the quality of the people cultivated. The ideological and political work in colleges and universities should be changed greatly, and formal education about policy must be carried on more effectively and profoundly; the reform of teaching the course on the principles of Marxism must be carried out step by step. And we must lead the students to differentiate clearly the borderline between socialist democracy and capitalist democracy and anarchism. We must strengthen the building up of the troops of ideological and political workers in the colleges and universities, and we must advocate that the teachers teach both the book and conduct. While strengthening the ideological and political work in the colleges and universities, we must establish a healthy tendency and general mood in a school to raise the quality of teaching through the reform of teaching.

Colleges and universities with favorable conditions should take an active role in running pilot schemes and gradually expand the normal correspondence and telecast classes to find able people and cultivate more talented ones and to strengthen macroscopic planning work to enable the personnel structure to be more reasonable. We must implement step by step the system to recruit people for professional posts and arouse the enthusiasm of the masses of teachers.

Elementary education, since its responsibility was turned over to the local governments, has had better results and has aroused the enthusiasm of the governments at various levels to run the schools. The basic work this year is to popularize 9-year compulsory education step by step and to track it. It should be started according to the situation in each place without playing it up and without formalism. The key to popularizing 9 years of compulsory education is to build up a stable and qualified troop of elementary and high school teachers. To improve elementary education, we need to establish first a troop of teachers and this is a strategic measure. The party committees in various levels should pay attention to this point and mobilize related circles in the society to support it. Only in this way can the situation of low quality in elementary education undergo some obvious changes by around 1990.

We must use the real situation in our country as our base to proceed to modify the teaching plan for elementary and high schools and use it as the first step in the overall reform of the teaching content in elementary and high schools, to enable elementary education to improve the quality of the nation, and to serve the modernization of our socialist country at the end of this century and the beginning of the next century.

There were also some new developments in secondary and professional education. There was a new breakthrough in the reform of the secondary and vocational education system. In the new year, we must follow the spirit of the decision about education system reform to go one step further to straighten out the various relations and correspondingly to reform the labor personnel system to arouse the enthusiasm of the various circles. We will call the national vocational education working conference this year to study it.

With adult education, we must implement the national unified examinations and let the National Education Commission make the tests and decide the date for the tests and integrate the standards for grading. The purpose of this measure is to ensure the quality of adult education. We will organize the strength from all circles and use practical investigation and study and the summary of experience as our basis to draft documents about adult education. The National Education Commission will establish an adult education coordination committee to harmonize the various relationships.

A prerequisite in order to do a good job in the work of education this year is still to go one step further to win the attention of the public for education and to encourage the general mood of respecting teachers. And we must strengthen investigation and study and follow education principles and the laws of development of educational work to do better work in pushing the reforms forward normally.

In the new year, we should enforce the spiritual civilization construction in all the schools, and we must firmly overcome all the unhealthy tendencies on the educational battlefield. The National Education Committee hopes that the comrades on the educational front will continue their efforts and the various circles in the society and that the ideologists, the writers, the publishers, and the journalists will join together with the comrades on the educational front to work hard to protect the teenagers' healthy development.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

WANG WEI ON CHINA'S FAMILY PLANNING POLICY

Beijing JIHUA SHENGYU BAN [FAMILY PLANNING JOURNAL] in Chinese 22 Nov 85
pp 1, 3

[Speech to the Fourth National Conference on Population Science by Wang Wei [3769 0251], minister in charge, State Family Planning Commission: "Family Planning Is An Integral Part of Socialist Spiritual Civilization Construction"]

[Text] Comrades:

This meeting, the Fourth National Conference on Population Science, is of great importance to us; because it immediately follows the National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party, the timing is excellent. The ideological guidelines and platforms passed in September during the National Party Congress this year have pointed out the general direction that our population science research and family planning task should follow. In his speech to the National Party Congress, Comrade Deng Xiaoping asked us to step up our efforts to study the Marxism. We believe that the ideological guidance provided by Marxist philosophy will exert a great, positive effect on this meeting as well as on the development of theoretic research in population science and, thereupon, on the practice of family planning.

After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee, the success in putting down rebellion and restoring order on the ideological front under the guidance of the central party leadership's Marxist line has liberated the thought of the people in the demographic field; researchers are more attuned to practice, and they are actively pursuing new projects. The recent progress in research also cleared the long-prevailing dull and heavy atmosphere; we can see that when compared with the year before, the number of our institutes is increasing, teams growing, and research subjects progressing, that is, a general upward trend. The achievements in demographic research have given great impetus to the implementation of family planning.

In just a few years, our growing research has branched into many subfields in demography; projects covered areas in theoretical demography, population statistics and forecasting models of population, population sociology, population economics, population geography, population econolgy, medical demography, the history of ideological development relating to population, national demography, rural population and urban population, population psychology, population pedagogy, population qualities, etc. and achieved various degrees of success. The

results obtained from these studies have contributed appreciably to help our cadres and people understand our national population problems; the effect of population on economic and social development; the formulation of national strategies, principles, and policies to control population overgrowth; and the urgent need to mobilize the masses to practice family planning. For example, many of the basic family planning practice principles and approaches to carry them out, such as engaging in two types of production simultaneously, adjusting population growth to planned per-capita GNP increase, taking appropriate measures that suit particular conditions, teaching or providing guidance based on individual background, the three emphases of enforcing population growth control, the development of close ties between the party and the masses, and the promotion of internal solidarity and stability, and the policy of focusing on rural areas, are products of the integration of the findings of theoretical population studies and experiences from the implementation of family planning. I believe this conference will bring further interaction between demographic research and family planning practices and lead to greater successes. We can expect the level of our population science to be raised to a new high as well.

The theme of this conference is: the reform of urban and rural economic systems and the population problem; we are looking for a socialist approach, uniquely suited for China, to implement family planning. This is an excellent theme, totally adapted to the spirit of the general request and the general policy dictated by the common tasks of the whole party and all the people. In the last several years, peoples of the whole Chinese nation under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee, at their individual posts, have been boldly and creatively exploring socialist roads, which are suited to our conditions, to progress. In the last National Party Congress, the Central party committee specified as the general request that a socialism with distinct Chinese characters be developed and unequivocally brought forth "secure measures to ensure basics and establish the foundation for a new, socialist economic system of the Chinese fashion" as one of the goals of national efforts in the "Seventh 5-year plan." We hope our population science researchers join hands with practitioners of family planning agencies of all levels to group around the core of the general request and the goal assigned by the party central committee and redouble our efforts to search for a family planning path tailored to the unique conditions in China.

China is a socialist nation, our family planning program is based on four basic socialist principles, and we shall develop and enrich the contents of this program with the guidance of the four principles. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, amid the papers from the leading comrades of the central authorities, treatises on population problems and family planning by leading comrades of the party, and the creative practice of the people, including the laborious achievements of population science workers, some distinctive features of the socialist family planning program accented with Chinese characters have emerged:

First, the practice of family planning is a basic national policy of China. This clearly shows the importance our party and country have attached to family planning practice. In addition, it reflects the ordered population growth of a socialist country. China is a socialist country; we are pursuing a planned economic growth, and at the same time, we are also seeking a regulated population expansion. The control of population expansion is vital to a flourishing

socialism. In the 3 decades after the erection of the New China, there had been some upheavals in the policy of population control and the enactment of family planning. Following the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee, in a series of directives and talks, the party Central Committee and leading comrades of the central authorities made clear the need and urgency of population growth control and the enactment of family planning. The report to the 12th National Congress of the party pointed out: "Population growth poses a great challenge to the economic and social development of China." Our constitution declared that "the state implements the family planning program to adjust population growth to economic and social development plans." Also included in the national economic development plan are the development and utilization of natural resources as well as the preservation of an ecological equilibrium; therefore, population growth should also be compatible to the conditions of natural resource utilization and the environment. We have stressed the importance of a simultaneous grasp of the "two productions" because we know that successful economic development and controlled population growth are interrelated. During the "Sixth 5-year Plan" period, we made significant progress in social and economic development and we have been able to keep population growth under control. Our achievement in this aspect is solid proof of the success of the socialist system. Our endeavor can further demonstrate that the simultaneous grasp of family planning with economic and social development can indeed defuse the impending population explosion. Engels pointed out more than a century ago that this can only be achieved in a socialist society. We shall carry on resolutely to devote ourselves to the cause of family planning.

Second, the sole criterion of the practice of family planning in China is the public interest. Population growth affects all aspects of economic and social development. Family planning practice involves tens of thousands of families and hundreds of millions of people and governs the progress of the four modernizations; consequently, the only criterion for family planning can be nothing but the public interest. The Central party committee, based on experiences in enacting family planning and lessons from history, has concluded that the great task of conducting family planning involves not only enforcing population growth control but also establishing closer ties between the party and the mass as well as promoting internal solidarity and stability. Of the three emphases, two are directed to secure the interest of the people. Comrade Deng Xiaoping told us: "Party and government departments in charge of indoctrination, culture, education, and health care should guide all their activities with the interest of the people; the same goes for their subordinate organizations." The essence of this instruction is the thrust of family planning agencies. We should plan and develop our programs accordingly. It was only in the past year or two that we began to assess the effects of the practice of family planning on the public interest using the aforementioned triad as one of the guidelines; we have yet to achieve the level of following them spontaneously as the "sole guideline" and the "highest guideline". We should self-consciously strive to correct this shortcoming. The experience of the past several years has taught us that in order to secure the real public interest, family planning agencies of all echelons should take the macrocosmic view. To serve the macrocosm is the starting point as well as the goal of our organizations. We expect, with the successful completion of the socialist four modernizations by the end of this century, to quadruple the total output of industry and agriculture, increase the

per-capita GNP to \$800-1,000, raise the living standard to the well-to-do level, and stabilize the national population around the 1.2 billion mark and, by the middle of next century, move our economy to the level approaching that of the developed nations. This is the blueprint for the long-term interest as well as in the real interest of the Chinese people. This is what we call the macrocosmic view. Family planning practice should be an integral part of the national effort to realize this blueprint. We should put the general mission and the general goal of the whole party and nation in command, formulate principles and policies accordingly, and take appropriate measures to carry them out. We should also follow the macrocosmic view and the overall situation closely and make timely adjustments. We will not be able to secure real gains for the people if we confine our view in our departments, concentrate on the partial picture, and fail to apprehend the overall situation or to care for immediate gains only and overlook long-term benefits. Population-regulating policies should be designed to ensure a balanced-age structure; a young population takes too long to mature whereas an old one ages much too rapidly. A sound, well-planned policy, which not only covers the needs of the end of this century but reaches far into the middle of the next century, that is, takes both the short-term and the long-term interests into consideration, will pay off handsomely.

The family planning practice should be conducted carefully in order to ensure a good return to the society. In performing our duty, we should be constantly watching that we are fulfilling our responsibility to both sides of the triad; we will not be doing our part to secure the welfare of the people if we concentrate on keeping the population growth down only and ignore people's reaction. On the other hand, we will not be serving the best interests of the people if we worry too much about public responses to mobilize the masses and let it go. As a result, we will lose our grip on population regulations. We should make conscientious efforts in carrying out our mission and tailor our measures to actual situations. Our policies and approaches should be discriminating, take appropriate measures that suit a particular problem, and teach or instruct people according to their backgrounds. We should stay close to the people, mobilize them, and work with them to achieve our family planning goals. Technically, we should teach the people how to use birth-control methods and contraceptives, educate them, and free them from doubts and worries. In conclusion, it is imperative that we be well-prepared in ideological indoctrination, population planning, policies and approaches, medical services, and other related areas in order to achieve projected goals in family planning and to secure the real interests of the people.

Third, family planning practice in China is carried out on the basis of a combined effort of national supervision and voluntary individual cooperation.

The family planning practice in China is adapted to the socialist economic model. Since our goal is to make China wealthy and powerful, the people prosperous, and our families happy, this practice ought to be carried out in all phases of society. In China, all the official businesses are administered under the supervision of our party and government following the guidance of the four basic principles and the family planning practice is no exception. The purpose of national supervision is, on the basis of the four basic principles and the

general missions and general goals of the socialist development, to institute laws and regulations, to formulate the population development strategy and the tactics to implement it, to establish family planning policies and operating procedures, to determine points of emphasis and approaches, to provide information and technical services, to coordinate interdepartmental activities, to set up an administrative system for the national network of family planning practice, etc. National supervision is aimed at ensuring a healthy growth in family planning practice by providing strong support and assurances in ideological, legal, political, organizational, and technical areas, mobilizing and organizing the people, and educating them in the themes of family planning and ways to practice them.

The practice of family planning and the welfare of the people are interlocked, and its success depends on the support and voluntary cooperation of the people. Our family planning cadres should associate with the people, look after the people, and be totally devoted to the people. All of our activities should be directed at raising the awareness and the understanding of the people as well as at promoting the mental and physical health and the family happiness of the people so as to inspire the people to commit themselves firmly to the call of the party and to practice family planning voluntarily.

Fourth, the principal theme of family planning practice is to strengthen the socialist spiritual civilization construction. Our experiences from pursuing the four modernizations have taught us that we should develop the material civilization construction as well as the socialist spiritual civilization construction at the same time. This time the National Party Congress again stressed the importance of strengthening ideological indoctrination. The most important indoctrinating task is to follow the four basic principles to instill ideology, morality, civilization, and discipline in the people. We made some headway in indoctrinating the masses; however, we failed to grasp fully its importance nor did we pay enough attention nor devote necessary efforts to this task. Throughout the whole course and in each and every step along the way of family planning practice during the "Seventh 5-year Plan" period, we should double our efforts to conduct the socialist spiritual civilization construction. In addition to achieving the designated population indexes in family planning practice, we should also make an effort to liberate people from the restraints of obsolete thinking and to change their customs and traditions as well as to modernize public views on family planning, which is an important process in long-term socialist spiritual civilization construction. This dictates that we must persist in our practice to advance the socialist spiritual civilization construction.

In order to invigorate spiritual civilization construction in family planning practice, it is imperative that cadres and party members set a good example for the masses. Cadres and party members should be able to incite the revolutionary spirit of the people, be the "quartet" model (rational, moral, civic, and disciplinary), subordinate individual interests to the public welfare, cement camaraderie, be result-minded, and concentrate on contributions. They are expected to lead the people to follow party policies and never set an "evil precedent," stick in an orderly fashion to the proper approaches, and never compromise national interest and public welfare. They should incite subordinates

and the masses to practice family planning voluntarily. Our experience has shown that smooth family planning operations are ensured wherever cadres and party members have performed their duties well.

In developing the spiritual civilization construction, we should tailor our measures to actual situations and creatively carry on an effective education in ideology, morality, civilization, and discipline among the masses. There have emerged many collective and individual models in advancing the family planning practice. Their deeds are most inspiring. They have integrated individual ambitions with the goals of the on-going socialist construction and have given up personal interests for the cause of public welfare; they, fully appreciating the difficulties our nation is experiencing, have risen to the call of the party to set good examples in practicing family planning. They are determined not to see the welfare of their friends, the people of today as well as generations to come, compromised by their inadvertent mistakes. In addition, they are actively seeking new, scientific techniques and knowledge so as to be able to practice family planning scientifically. They abide by the rules and family planning policies and are totally devoted to the party; they are prepared to carry out whatever the party asks. Their great deeds are glittering with the brightness of communist ideology. Facts eloquently prove that so long as our cadres and masses are armed with communist ideology, we shall succeed in practicing family planning. Family planning agencies, of all echelons, should redouble their efforts to push the spiritual civilization construction forward; look for and exploit the great latent socialist enthusiasm and creativity of the masses; learn from their experiences, recognize their progressive thinking, and instill and enhance the exalted manners of "ideology, morality, civilization, and discipline"; carefully guide the people with rationalities and with scientific know-how and inspire them with models to bring about their awareness so that the masses can understand the purpose of family planning and learn how to practice it with conscious efforts.

The indoctrination of the people and the development of spiritual civilization construction should be approached by a pragmatic manner, be carried out with purposeful measures, and be result-minded. On the other hand, our efforts will surely be doomed if our attempts are perfunctory or if we take one-sided and arbitrary measures or simply rush into it and scramble in a confused manner and expend great efforts merely after superficial glories.

The family planning program in China is not completely developed yet; there are room for improvement and rough edges to be polished. However, the lessons we learned from the distinctive features and the characteristics of our program we just discussed are clear. Our practice in the "Sixth 5-year Plan" period had demonstrated that once the cadres and the masses grasp these characteristics, they can give full play to their socialist spirit and march toward the goals of the practice of family planning. Although we have made some headway in this respect, in the "Seventh 5-year Plan" period, we shall probe deeper and sum up the lessons so as to be able to rationalize further these characteristics and develop our family planning program into a more distinct and more advanced state.

The task of family planning as well as the exploration and expansion of our family planning program in the "Seventh 5-year Plan" period dictates that cadres be well indoctrinated in Marxist ideology. The family planning practice in China is a relatively new field and is still suffering from teething problems; our

cadres are green, and more importantly, we do not have a systematic ideology yet: we have not been able to define what are involved in the family planning practice in a socialist country. What did Marx, Engels, Lenin, and Stalin say in regard to this? What are the thoughts of the leading comrades of our party? It is clear that we have as yet to establish the important link of theory and our practice. The lack of preparation in fundamental ideologies and established operating procedures will invariably cause confusion in our task; to overcome this deficiency, all of us engaged in the family planning practice should exert ourselves in ideological study to raise our politic awareness. Family planning agencies of all levels should promote their staffs to pursue work-related ideologies and principles and encourage their discussion and an exchange of ideas on family planning practice. Our cadres should intensify the study of management sciences and learn from population science researchers with an open mind and join hands with them to meet new challenges. This is the only way to ensure that we will march in the right direction, that we can determine our working policies according to actual conditions, that we can deal with new problems emerging from new situations, and that we can steer a smooth course into the future. We are convinced if all of us can learn and fully grasp the fundamental Marxist philosophy and methods, including the interpretation of Marxist theories in Chinese socialist construction as well as the treatises on population and family planning from the party Central Committee, we shall make a great leap forward in our practice.

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CSO: 4005/305

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

FIRST INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON CHINA'S TRADITIONAL CULTURE

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 17 Feb 86 p 3

[Article by Han Chen [1383 2525]]

[Text] The first international symposium on China's traditional culture was convoked in Shanghai from 6-10 January 1986. It was sponsored by Fudan University. More than 80 specialists and scholars from home and abroad attended. "The reevaluation of China's traditional culture" and "the relationship between China's and foreign cultures" were discussed. A survey of some of the discussions follows:

1. What Is China's Traditional Culture?

Some scholars held the view that the kernel of China's traditional culture is the feudal culture, which was being constructed and continued for more than 2,000 years and was represented by Confucius and Confucianism. Other scholars considered that the pattern of China's traditional culture was constructed by making "etiquette" the heart of living styles, ideological systems, moral concepts, and social ideals. Some specialists believed that China's culture is a unity in complication, a particular kind of ideological trend in a specific era that should not be regarded as the cultural tradition of the whole nation. Regarding the matter from its roots and origins, China's traditional culture was like a number of streams that did not come from a single fountainhead but merged into a unity. It was a grand convergence of various cultures. Regarding the matter from the point of view of philosophy, it was the final version of various ideologies affecting and permeating each other. Some opinions considered traditional culture a unity between "singularity" and "multiformity." The "singularity" is China's culture formed and developed mainly from the culture of the Han nationality, which had assimilated not only the cultures of all other nationalities but also foreign cultures. "Multiformity" is the coexistence of various theories such as Confucianism, Taoism, Legalism, Mohism and various religions such as Taoism, Buddhism, and Islam. Considering the differences in time and area, someone indicated that China's culture was one with many different uniqueness.

2. Characteristics of Traditional Culture

Some scholars held the view that China's traditional culture was a non-religious system with an axis of ethics and politics, and did not really

seek the truth in nature. The idea of the combination between heaven and human beings, i.e., "human beings are in heaven" and "heaven is in human beings," formed the remarkable characteristics of China's culture. Compared with Indian Buddhism, some of the scholars believed that the remarkable characteristics of China's culture were the spirit in the world, which was to teach people how to strive for the ideal of "administering a country and achieving a great order across the land" in real life. Other scholars deemed that the chief characteristic of traditional culture was its capability of absorbing and assimilating alien cultures. Some scholars thought that the peculiarity of China's culture was to pay more attention to "righteousness" and "virtue" and less attention to "benefit" and "power" in evaluating the "combination between heaven and human beings" and the "combination between knowledge and practice."

3. Evaluation of Traditional Culture

Some scholars thought that the spirit of humanism in the traditional culture was displayed in the way human beings view nature, which was not considered as an object only for investigation. The pure natural-knowledge system was not a target for seeking. This has made scientific theory less prosperous than scientific technology in the history of China. In the measurement of value, China's culture was basically antiutilitarian, devoting itself to the self-performance of personality, regarding righteousness as superior to benefit, and controlling desire with doctrine. This kind of the humanistic spirit has made our nation and country glorious, but also has placed obstacles before us. It was both a great mental treasure and also a significant mental burden. Other scholars did not agree with the point of view mentioned above. They argued that in examining this essential aspect in China's spirit of humanism, it just led to the monarchism. The theme of China's ancient philosophy of humanism was one of ethics and morals, not equality, liberty, or human rights in politics. Some opinions held that the discipline of etiquette administration with its profound influence in the history of China formed the cardinal principle in the relationship of master and slave; the theory of Lao Zhuang and Shan Zong in extricating oneself restrained internally the development of individuality. They argued that the basic spirit of the traditional dogmatic politics was against modernization, and its basic way of molding people was wrong. In a sense, this led to a situation that China's modernization could not adopt the style of national rejuvenation. Some scholars pointed out that the traditional culture had flourished in the ancient culture, but also put a heavy historical burden on the Chinese nation. It is not proper to regard tradition only as a burden that should be completely abandoned, while overall succession is impossible.

4. Future of Development in China's Culture

Some scholars indicated that the development of China's traditional culture depended on two conditions: first, it should be able to preserve its characteristics; second, it should be bold in assimilating alien cultures. Furthermore, the moral self-cultivation, the ideology and sentiment, and the enterprising and dedicating spirit in the traditional culture should be

absorbed and dissolved in socialist spiritual civilization, then should be formed into a new culture with national characteristics. Some scholars pointed out that as a dominating social ideology for thousands of years, Confucianism is not an idea of one class anymore but represents the national characteristics of China, or the national characteristics of people, or the so-called main component in its cultural and intellectual structure. The future direction should be to "make Western things serve China," i.e., the noumenon of social presence and the modernization of noumenal ideology should be combined with the reality of China. Other scholars argued that in the present era, when various cultures contact each other so frequently, the knowledge of cultural relativity and pluralism should be enhanced in particular. The hope of establishing the multifold culture will come true only when the exclusiveness of the culture of its own standard is abandoned and the differences of various cultures are accepted.

At this time, the thinking against the traditional culture were fairly widespread; from the study of Confucian classics to literature; from the Yin Shang culture to the library undertaking in the early period of the Qing Dynasty; from the issue of ancient sages to Ji Kang's aestheticism; from the divination in Tufan to the study of poems on bamboo slips; and from formal logic and cultural patterns to "appearance" and "ideal style." Symposium participants discussed China's traditional culture and the relationship between it and the world's cultures from all various angles.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

AGENCY INTERVIEWS WRITER DAI HOUYING IN HONG KONG

HK240807 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TUNXUN SHE in Chinese 1114 GMT, 21 Apr 86

[Feature on Dai Houying by reporter Xu Shaoling [6079 1421 3781]: "Literary Works are Meaningless if They Represent a Departure From the People"]

[Text] Hong Kong, 21 April (ZHONGGUO TUNXUN SHE)--"To a writer, his own living environment and the people of his own country are most important. A Chinese writer's works are mainly written for the Chinese people. So if his work represents a departure from his people, his work will be meaningless. Take myself for example. I have at least several million readers in China. However, if I went to a foreign country, I wouldn't have so many readers, and the people there would not respond so strongly to my work. Sometimes, it is inevitable for a writer to be misunderstood and wronged. However, since you want to be a writer and want to speak for your country and people, why can't you make such a little sacrifice?"

In a garden restaurant in Hong Kong's Wanchi, the female Chinese writer Dai Houying, who was invited to visit Hong Kong, was interviewed by our reporters. She made the above remarks when commenting on the case of Yu Luojin who recently sought political asylum in West Germany. She spoke with deep feelings.

She Cannot Agree With Yu Luojin

Dai Houying believed that everyone has the right to choose a living environment which suits them. However, she disagreed with Yu Luojin's choice. Dai said: I am sympathetic with her past miserable experiences. I also think that the outside attack on her was abnormal, and I spoke for her at that time. However, I cannot agree with the laissez-faire attitude revealed in her literary works. Dai believed that over the past two years Yu Luojin has not been persecuted on the mainland, because Yu has been allowed to publish her works. There was no need to seek political asylum in a foreign country. She points out: "If a writer leaves his own motherland and people, it will be difficult for him to write any good works."

Not a Single Word in the "Postscript" of "Ah People, People!" Can be Changed

This is probably also the aspirations of Dai Houying. Her Trilogy: "The Death of a Poet," "Ah People, People," and "The Footstep in the Air" expressed

her determination to take root in the Chinese soil. "Ah People, People" was once criticized by some people on the mainland. Dai Houying said: "It was mainly because those people thought that some viewpoints in the "Postscript" of the book were too bold. Their criticisms of me centered on two points: a banner, and a manifesto. They thought that I had raised the banner of the modernist school and written the manifesto of humanism." She said that she was dissatisfied when hearing that some Hong Kong book sellers had illegally reprinted her "Ah People, People!" and "The Death of a Poet," and cancelled the "Postscript" of "Ah People, People!" when illegally reprinting it. Dai insisted that not a single word in the "Postscript" of "Ah People, People!" be changed except the wrongly written characters. Some of her good friends suggested that she cancel the "Postscript" when "Ah People, People!" was reprinted on the mainland, but Dai Houying disagreed. She said that if the "Postscript" were not included, she would rather not let "Ah People, People!" be reprinted. She also talked about the copyright of her works in Hong Kong, saying that she had entrusted Xiangjiang Publishing Company to act as her plenipotentiary in Hong Kong, and all other editions would be counted as illegal.

Rebelling Against the Ultra-"Leftist" Line

Commenting on the process from literary theory to literary creation, Dai Houying said: "Only when you have experienced a lot and suffered a lot can you create good literary works." Dai Houying once experienced a difficult period when she could no longer control and restrain her own feelings at that time. Had she not declared her feelings, she would have become distraught. She was very excited and said in tears: I once paid a price and made sacrifices for a kind of belief and a kind of truth, and I once longed to devote myself totally to the interests of the country and people. However, I finally discovered that I was a dual loser. I suffered defeat both in my career and in my private life. Because I followed the wrong line, the more I did, the more mistakes I made, and the more capable I was, the bigger were the mistakes I made. Commenting on her private life, she told our reporters that because of the long-term separation from her husband, their marriage had broken up, and they finally parted from each other. This was widely known to many people. Later, she fell in love with Wen Jie, a poet, but was considered to have "obstructed the interests of the revolution." As a result, Wen Jie was persecuted to death. Dai said: "All these miserable experiences are meaningless sacrifices. Today, my ideological revolt is a revolt against the ultra-"Leftist" line, hypocrisy, and political duplicity. However, I do not revolt against everything."

She stressed that only those things which have deeply touched her can enable her to create literary works. She would not write about those things which only skim the surface. During her stay in Hong Kong, she would give lectures and attend many activities, so it would be difficult for her to acquire a deep understanding of Hong Kong in such a short period of time, and she was not planning to write about Hong Kong this time. However, she would certainly give her personal impressions of Hong Kong to her friends on the mainland. She said that over the past few days, she had held frank talks with friends of various circles and had found that all of them were very concerned with the situation and destiny of China, particularly with the question of "1997." She

thought that she and her friends were very close on many questions because China's future concerns not only the billion Chinese people on the mainland but also concerns the destiny and future of Hong Kong.

Commenting on the mainland literary circle, Dai Houying said that over the past ten years, the Chinese literary circle had made great progress. The past ten years can be said to have been a renaissance period for the mainland literary circle because a lot of outstanding writers and literary works have emerged. These writers and literary works are very important in the development of modern Chinese literary history. At present, suppression of the literary circle no longer exists on the mainland, which, Dai said, is a kind of progress. The writers on the mainland have become mature because they are no longer afraid of criticisms, most of the writers dare to stick to views which they think correct. The readers on the mainland are of a kind that cannot be found elsewhere in the world. The readers on the mainland are concerned with the fate of the writers, and they no longer blindly follow writers as they did in the past. When a literary work is criticized, many people will immediately rush to read the book because they want to make their own judgement. All these factors have basically guaranteed that the Chinese literary circle will not take the road back.

The Mainland, Hong Kong and Taiwan Literary Circles Should Carry Out an Overall Literary Exchange

Dai admitted that she did not know much about Hong Kong and Taiwan Literary works. She said that at present, a small number of experts on the mainland are doing research on and introducing literary works from Taiwan and Hong Kong. She said that although some selected works by Hong Kong and Taiwan writers have been published on the mainland, more work should be done in this respect. [Words indistinct] the literary works of the mainland, the people in Hong Kong only pay attention to those literary works which are currently under attack and criticism. She said: "I am not satisfied with such a method of introduction. I think that the people in Hong Kong should introduce the works of mainland writers in a more open and more extensive way, so as to enable the readers to make a direct judgement of the works. As a Chinese, and a Chinese writer, I hope to know more about Chinese living in all kinds of environments and in various parts of the world, so that when appraising the literary works, I will be able to make more correct appraisals. I am not used to letting someone else think for me."

When the interview ended, Dai Houying was taken away by her former classmates living in Hong Kong. In the dimly lit restaurant, soft music was still being played. However, what I could still hear was Dai Houying's sonorous and forceful voice.

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CSO: 4005/637

BEIJING'S WRITERS CALL FOR DEPICTING REALITIES OF LIFE

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Feb 86 p 3

[Article by Guo Lingchun [6753 3781 2504]]

[Text] How would you feel if nobody cared to read your carefully crafted poetic works or appreciate a play or a film which you exhausted your resources to produce? According to Tang Dacheng, permanent secretary of the Chinese Writers Association, people are unlikely to care for any writing which does not touch their feelings.

This brings forth once again an issue confronted by writers and artists for a long time: the relationship between literary and artistic works and the masses. This was the topic of discussion by the writers, artists and critics of Beijing at a forum sponsored the other day by WENYI BAO headquarters.

Tang Da-cheng disclosed to the gathering the views of the masses contained in a letter written by a peasant of Changli, Heibei. It describes the response of the villagers to a television show called "Xin Xing." The viewing public became so concerned about the lot of the hero of the show in the arduous reform campaign that they voluntarily sponsored organized discussions and wrote to the author, urging him to continue the story. This made Tang Da-cheng realize that at the height of great changes, writers and artists ought to focus on the major cause.

Li Xifan, a critic, was of the opinion that artistic creations should not rely entirely on spontaneity and a natural propensity. Literary works which depict realities should be promoted because such realities cannot be overlooked: what we face are the Chinese people.

Feng Mu believes that the advocacy of one thing or another is unavoidable at any time in any society. He pointed out emphatically that when the state is engaged in a major struggle, there is nothing wrong with literary and artistic creators advocating and supporting it or even backing it up with organized supportive creations. The fact that stories of chivalrous combat are still "leading" at the sidewalk book stalls and that publications which disgrace literature still remain "unabated" makes him feel that as a literary and artistic worker, he must make an urgent appeal that literature and art keep pace with the times.

Could Liu Xinwi's views represent the thinking of some of the writers of the most creative period? He said: Our literature and art should help the party, which now leads the nation in the pursuit of major reforms. As a reporter, I have "caught" from the facts cited by the speakers a new insight into the issue: "literature, art, and the masses." Huang Jianzhong described how a batch of talented middle-aged and young movie directors choose to work and live in the remote backward countryside.

After filming "Liangjia Funu" ("The Women of a Virtuous Family"), he himself took the film to show in a mountainous region of Guizhou. Twice a month, he visits a unheated small movie theater in Beijing just to get a feel of the attitude of the masses toward art. He said all literary and artistic workers are answerable to the people.

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CSO: 4005/507

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

WRITERS' VIEWS ON LITERARY CREATION REPORTED

Beijing WENZHAI BAO in Chinese 27 Feb 86 p 5

[Article: "Some Problems in China's Literary World Today"]

[Text] Recently, while attending the 48th International Writers' Conference in New York, U.S.A., Lu Wenfu [7120 2429 1131], Wang Meng [3769 5536], and Luo Luo [5012 3157] answered some reporters' questions.

Question: Is it true that in China, certain literary works and plays have been criticized or banned?

Lu: Some people always use the old perspective of the "Cultural Revolution" to view current developments and interpret the contending of different ideas as "criticism": a "time difference" still exists in their minds. Outside China, there are rumors that Zhang Xianliang's [1728 6343 0061] novel "The Other Half to Man Is a Woman" has been criticized. In fact, it is normal to express different opinions and they have nothing to do with politics.

Question: It has been claimed that every new book published in China has to be approved by the government. Is this true?

Wang: Even if the government wanted to do it, it would be impossible. Every month in China, more than 1,000 novels are published. If every book had to be evaluated, then the Chinese government would become a "readers club."

Question: Why was the publication of martial arts novels stopped?

Luo: Martial arts novels are permitted to be published; yet in recent years, so many have been published that they have caused a shortage of paper, affecting even the printing of primary and secondary school textbooks.

Question: Is it true that the depiction of sexual relationships is still forbidden in Chinese novels?

Wang: This has nothing to do with a government prohibition but with Chinese traditions. The pressure on those authors writing about sexual issues comes not from Deng Xiaoping and Hu Yaobang but from social opinion. I understand our people: the development of literature in China will not be smooth sailing.

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CSO: 4005/564

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

GUANGMING RIBAO DISCUSSES LITERARY, ARTISTIC THEORIES

HK26033L Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 17 Apr 86 p 1

[Report by Ji Na [4764 4780]: "Marxist Literary and Art Theory Research Journal Stresses Need to Apply Marxist Viewpoint to Analysis of Current Literary and Art Theories and Problems"]

[Text] It is necessary to apply the Marxist viewpoint to analysis of current literary and art theories and problems. This is the central topic for discussion at the symposium recently called by the editorial board of the Marxist Literary and Art Theory Research Journal of the Chinese Research Institute of Art. Over 20 workers in literary and art theory living in Beijing attended the symposium. They spoke freely, aired their views, and expressed their opinions on the current situation of literary and art theory.

In their speeches, the comrades attending the symposium fully affirmed the achievements made in the work of literary and art theory and criticism in our country in recent years and believed that historical changes have taken place in the front of literary and art theory since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. As the ideological yoke of "Leftism" has been shaken off and the influence of dogmatism and vulgar society has been checked, people's spirit of thinking independently and making bold explorations has been enhanced; as the abnormal situation of locking the door against the world and the cultural confinement has been smashed and large numbers of new achievements of and new trends in foreign literature and art have been introduced, people's horizons have been broadened; and as it has become a common practice to study writers' works, in particular current works, the relationship between theory and creative practice has become closer. Studies of all the important theoretical issues, like how to view the relationship between literature and art and politics and between literature and art and life, how to understand the law governing artistic thinking and creation, and so on, have also become more developed and deepened than before. Valuable explorations have also been made in some other important aspects. The study of theory has become so lively that people must have a completely new appraisal of it; and the contingents of theoreticians and critics have also become stronger than ever before.

The participants believed that while fully affirming the great achievements made in the front of literary and art theory in the new period, it is also necessary to face up to some noteworthy problems cropping up in the work of

literary and art theory over the last few years. These problems are mainly as follows: While criticizing the ideology of "leftism," some articles and commentaries also tend to look upon the basic viewpoints of Marxism, the correct literary and art principles of the party and the state and the revolutionary traditions of the proletarian literature and art as "leftism," "dogmatism" and "vulgar sociology" and directly or indirectly criticize them; and while introducing the achievements of western literature and art, some people do not adopt an analytical attitude but eulogize some harmful social and artistic concepts; and some even tend to replace Marxism with these things as the ideology guiding our artistic creation, research, and undertakings.

For example, some describe the dialectical materialist theory of knowledge as "mechanical theory of reflection" and "mechanical determinism" to deny the principle that literature and art must start from life and advocate that the function and value of literature and art only lies in the self-expression of writers; some overall play down Lu Xun and deny the correct road and excellent traditions of the new literature and art in our country [word indistinct] Lu Xun; some propose that our country's literature and art should take the road of the Western modernist school; and some stand for using the theory of psychoanalysis founded by Freud to guide literary and art creation in our country. The participants maintained that the front of literary and art theory should earnestly study, propagate, and carry out the spirit of the party delegates conference and the directives issued by the CPC Central Committee Secretariat regarding straightening out the guiding ideology of ideological and cultural works, in particular the directive made not long ago regarding overcoming the weak and slack leadership in ideological and cultural work, strengthening the propaganda and education of the Marxist literary and art thinking, resisting the corrosive influence of Western bourgeois ideology, in particular the corrosive influence of the modern decadent school, and bringing into play the fine traditions of the revolutionary literature and art, so as to unify our thinking, sum up historical experiences, and improve our work. Workers in literary and art theory should apply Marxist viewpoints to analyze the current literary and art situation, encourage all the excellent and fine literary and art works and enthusiastically support theoretical explorations guided by correct thinking.

As for wrong works and literary and art viewpoints and ideological trends, it is necessary to make criticisms and arguments based on facts in a spirit of being responsible to the people and comrades and promote the development of Marxist literary and art theory and the prosperity of socialist creation through discussions made in a comrade-like and equal atmosphere. The participants appealed for an atmosphere more favorable to the prosperity of theory. This is an atmosphere in which, under the general goal of building the socialist spiritual civilization, various opinions may be aired freely and different views contend freely. People should be allowed to air their views in a lively way and make highly principled criticism and self-criticism. We should support people who are bold in theoretical exploration and encourage the spirit of persisting in truth, correcting mistakes, and seeking truth from facts. We should resolutely prevent the phenomenon of bludgeoning and putting labels on people and strive to avoid the phenomenon of arbitrarily slapping the political label of "bludgeoning people" on people offering normal criticisms to suppress criticism and reject the airing of different opinions.

In short, on the major premise of abiding by the constitution and upholding the four cardinal principles, it is imperative to protect everyone's rights of exploration, creation, criticism, and counter-criticism, so as to make theoretical exploration and contention become normal and happen frequently.

The participants raised some constructive suggestions on the development of Marxist literary and art theory and maintained that great efforts should be made to study the new situation and issues. Only by sufficiently studying the new situation at home and abroad and scientifically answering new questions arising in practice can we effectively clear doubts in people's minds and promote the development of Marxist literary and art theory. Some comrades expressed that young literary and art workers and college students now have the enthusiasm for seriously studying Marxism. They are very interested in the scientific and creative Marxist theories and only disgusted with those dogmatic attitudes of copying mechanically in disregard of specific conditions. Therefore, it is necessary to correctly guide them and arouse their enthusiasm for seriously studying Marxist literary and art theories.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

NEW LITERARY TREND--In the first issue of FURONG, Han Kang [7281 2123] wrote in his article: I do not believe that the current popularity of searching for "roots" reflects a weakening of contemporary consciousness in literary creations nor a turning away from realistic life. On the contrary, I have seen in the works the authors' fervent concern for modernization and their serious thoughts on the aftermath of modernization--this results from having paid attention to the spiritual problems faced by the "developed countries." I would like to remind you that if we lack a deep philosophical understanding of the "opposing positions of historical and ethical principles" inherent in the process of modernization (some call this the tragic contradiction in the historical process), then in our creations we would have shunned the complex contradictions in realistic life and, psychologically, lean even more toward the passivity of Laozi, Zhuangzi, and Chan Buddhism. Of course, in the rapid and strong developments of modern civilization, there have been tendencies which neglect men and human nature. Yet all the evidence indicates that such biases have been and continue to be corrected so that men and human nature will be reaffirmed at an even higher level. Looking ahead, we do not have to be pessimistic. [Text] [Beijing WENZhai BAO in Chinese 3 Mar 86 p 5] 12380/12859

CSO: 4005/564

EAST REGION

SHANGHAI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS APPOINTS NEW OFFICIALS

OW230107 Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 19 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] The 21st meeting of the Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee held on 18 April decided to hold the fifth session of the Eighth Shanghai Municipal People's Congress on 25 April and a preparatory meeting on 24 April.

Chairman Hu Lijiao presided over the meeting on 18 April. The meeting transmitted the guidelines of the fourth session of the Sixth NPC; adopted the draft agenda, program, and namelist of the Presidium and secretary general of the fifth session of the Eighth Municipal People's Congress; and decided to submit the above drafts to the fifth session of the Eighth Municipal People's Congress for approval. It also approved in principle the Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee's work report due to be presented at the fifth session of the Eighth Municipal People's Congress, discussed other matters for the session, and examined and approved a report by the committee for screening deputy qualifications on the personnel changes of the Eighth Municipal People's Congress and on the qualifications of the replacements. Since the fourth session of the Eighth Municipal People's Congress, the qualifications of Ruan Chongwu, Tan Fuyun, Sheng Hua, Yang Zhenhan, and Guo Tao as deputies to the Eighth Municipal People's Congress have automatically terminated following their transfer or relocation from Shanghai, and four other deputies have died of illness, reducing the number of deputies by a total of nine.

Five district and county People's Congress Standing Committees and PLA units elected six additional deputies to the Eighth Municipal People's Congress. Examinations by the Credentials Committee have confirmed the qualifications of Ba Zhongtan, Jiang Rong, Xing Zhikang (Female), Wu Minhua (Female), Chen Shijie, and Chen Tianchi as deputies.

In addition, the meeting approved some appointments and removals and adopted a decision to appoint Jiang Zemin as chairman (concurrent post) of the Shanghai Municipal Organizational System Committee [Bian Zhi Wei Yuan Hui 4882 0455 1201 0765 2585].

Vice Chairmen of the Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee Zhao Zukang, Wang Jian, Wang Tao, Tan Jiazhen, Shu Wen, and Zuo Ying attended the meeting. Present at the meeting as observers were Vice Mayor Ye Gongqi,

President of the Municipal Higher People's Court Hua Liankui, Procurator General of the Municipal People's Procuratorate Wang Xing, responsible persons from various commissions and offices of the Municipal Government, and responsible persons from the Standing Committees of various district and county People's Congresses.

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EAST REGION

REPORTAGE ON SHANDONG PROVINCIAL CPPCC STANDING COMMITTEE

Session Opens

SK190412 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] The 14th Standing Committee meeting of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee opened in the Nanjiano Guesthouse, Jinan, on the morning of 18 April. The main agenda items of this meeting are to relay and implement the guidelines of the fourth session of the Sixth National CPPCC Committee and the guidelines of the forums on the work of the local CPPCC Committees, to discuss and adopt in principle a report on the work of the Standing Committee of the Provincial CPPCC Committee and a report on the handling of motions, to examine the preparatory work for the convocation of the fourth session of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee, to discuss the decision on holding the fourth session of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee, and to adopt the appointments and removals of personnel.

Li Zichao, vice chairman of the Provincial CPPCC Committee, presided over the meeting. Vice Chairman Zhou Xingfu delivered a report on the relaying of the guidelines of the fourth session of the Sixth National CPPCC Committee. He pointed out: Studying, implementing, and publicizing the guidelines of the fourth session of the Sixth NPC and the fourth session of the Sixth National CPPCC Committee are vital to guiding the present and future People's CPPCC Committee work. Inspired by the guidelines of the two national sessions, we should further promote the fine traditions and work style of the people [words indistinct] fully display our favorable conditions, do a good job in all fields of work with a pioneering spirit, and make new contributions to reform, opening the province to the world, strengthening the building of the two civilizations, implementing the system of one China and two systems, and realizing the great cause of reunifying the motherland.

Meeting Concludes

SK220253 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] The 14th Standing Committee meeting of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee concluded in Jinan on the afternoon of 21 April.

During the meeting, committee members conscientiously heard and discussed a report to relay the guidelines of the fourth session of the Sixth National

CPPCC Committee and the National Forum on the work of the local CPPCC Committee, and studied Premier Zhao Ziyang's report on the Seventh 5-Year Plan. They were elated at the successful fulfillment of the Sixth 5-Year Plan of China and the tremendous achievements made in this regard. They were filled with confidence in implementing the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

The meeting unanimously adopted a decision on holding the fourth session of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee in early May and adopted, in principle, a report on the work of the Standing Committee of the Provincial CPPCC Committee, a report on the handling of motions submitted by the Motions Examination Committee, and on the appointments and dismissals of personnel.

The meeting was presided over by Zhou Xingfu, vice chairman of the Provincial CPPCC Committee. Li Zichao, vice chairman of the Provincial CPPCC Committee, gave a speech at the end of the meeting. He called for combining the study of Premier Zhao Ziyang's report with investigations and study, proceeding from the reality of the province and in line with the tasks and requirements defined in the Seventh 5-Year Plan, conducting some investigation focusing on the issues of reform, opening to the world, invigorating the economy, and grasping the two civilizations simultaneously. He also called for exploring the best way to solve problems, reflecting the situations to the party and the government in a timely manner, and offering ways and means for correctly formulating the province's Seventh 5-Year Plan. He also called on the CPPCC Committees at all levels to conscientiously implement the guidelines of the National Forum on the work of the local CPPCC Committees; clearly understand the excellent situations in the work of the United Front and the People's CPPCC Committees; actively serve the implementation of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, the reform of the economic structure, and the spiritual civilization; and contribute to the development of the system of one China and two systems and the realization of the great cause of reunifying the motherland.

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CSO: 4005/638

EAST REGION

ZHEJIANG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETS

Li Fengping Presides At First Session

OW232335 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] The 19th Session of the 67th Zhejiang Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee opened this morning in Hangzhou. Chairman Li Fengping presided over today's meeting. In the morning, the participants heard a speech relaying the guidelines of the fourth session of the sixth NPC.

The current session will examine and discuss a work report by the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee to be presented at the fourth session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress; the agenda and presidium of the fourth session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress; a draft name list of members of the committee for examination of the financial budget and final accounts; and a report on examining qualification of candidates to be elected to fill vacant posts as deputies in the Provincial People's Congress and candidates for additional deputies to the congress. The session will also hear, examine, and discuss three reports by the Provincial People's Government; namely, a report on implementing Zhejiang provincial regulation on 9-year compulsory education, a report on dealing with misuse of land, and a report on streamlining companies. In addition, the session will approve some personnel appointments and removals.

Vice Chairman of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee Chen Anyu, Shang Jingcai, Li Yuhua, Wu Zhichuan, and Wang Qidong attended today's meeting. Vice Governor Li Debao attended the meeting as an observer. Others attending the meeting as observers were the president of the Provincial Higher People's Court, the procurator general of the Provincial People's Procuratorate, responsible persons from the provincial departments concerned, leaders of the Standing Committees of City People's Congresses, and liaison personnel for the work of People's Congresses in various areas.

6 Day Session Ends

OW271251 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Excerpts] The 6-day Session of the Standing Committee of the 6th Zhejiang Provincial People's Congress ended in Hangzhou today.

After serious examination, the session adopted the work report of the Standing Committee of the Provincial People's Congress to the Fourth Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress; the report on credentials of provincial people's deputies elected in by-elections; the draft agenda of the fourth session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress; and the draft name lists of the presidium and secretary general and of members of the budget committee of the fourth session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress. They will be submitted for approval by the preparatory meeting for the fourth session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress.

The session also adopted several personnel appointments and removals.

Shang Jingcai, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Provincial People's Congress, presided at today's meeting. Chairman Li Fengping and Vice Chairmen Chen Anyu, Li Yuhua, and Wu Zhichuan attended the meeting.

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CSO: 4005/638

EAST REGION

BRIEFS

WAN SHAOFEN RECEIVES TV WORKERS--Leading comrades of the Jiangxi Provincial Party Committee received comrades attending a meeting on cooperation in producing a television film "The Road of the Long March" this afternoon. Wan Shaofen, secretary of the Provincial Party Committee; Liu Fangren, deputy secretary of the Provincial Party Committee; Wang Baotian, Standing Committee member of the Provincial Party Committee and commander of the Jiangxi Provincial Military District; Wang Taihua, Standing Committee member of the Provincial Party Committee and director of the Provincial Propaganda Department; and Zhang Huifen, deputy director of the Provincial Propaganda Department, personally received directors, editors, and reporters of television stations from 12 provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions, including Fujian, Guangdong, Hunan, Hubei, Guangxi, Yunnan, Guizhou, Sichuan, Gansu, Ningxia, Shaanxi, and Jiangxi, and Chongqing City in the spherical hall on the fifth floor of the Jiangxi Guesthouse. They have come to attend the meeting of cooperation in filming the television program "The Road of the Long March." At the reception, Comrade Wan Shaofen extended a welcome to the comrades attending the meeting of cooperation on behalf of the Provincial Party Committee. The meeting was held in Nanchang from 15 to 21 April.

[Except] [Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Apr 86 OW] /12913

ANHUI HISTORY--Hefei, 25 April (XINHUA)--Anhui Provincial People's Political Consultative Conference is seeking more cultural and historical data about the province from the public. At a current meeting in this provincial capital, Li Qingquan, vice chairman of the conference, said they had already published 26 volumes about Anhui's culture and history over the past five years. Half a million copies had been sold. These contained information about public figures after the reform movement of 1898, including Feng Yuxiang, Zhang Zhizhong, Wei Lihuang, Zhu Yunshan, Dai Ji, Yu Yanong, Zhang Henshui, Li Guangjiong, Liu Xiping, Guang Mingfu and Zhang Naiqi, and patriotic Kuomintang [KMT] generals in the war of resistance against Japanese aggression. A special volume was published about General Fang Zhenwu last year to mark the centenary of his birth. Li called for further efforts to collect and rescue historical data.

[Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0204 GMT 25 Apr 86 OW] /12913

MEETING HELD--The Presidium of the fourth session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress held its first meeting at the conference hall of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee this afternoon. Wang Guangyu, chairman of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, presided. At

the meeting, Wang Guangyu, Su Yu, Su Hua, Zhang Zuoyin, Wei Xinyi, Xia Deyi, Zheng Rui, Yang Chengzong, Zhao Minxue, Ying Yiquan (Female), Kang Zhijie, Du Weiyou, Zheng Huaizhou, and Hu Xiangnong were elected executive chairmen of the session Presidium. The meeting also approved the agenda for the fourth session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress. [Excerpt] [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Apr 86 OW] /12913

CGO: 4005/638

SOUTHWEST REGION

CONFERENCE ON PARTY'S RECTIFICATION WORK IN MILITARY REGION

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Jan 86 p 1

[Article by reporter Zhang Weixin [1728 4850 6580]]

[Excerpts] PLA units in each provincial region under the Chengdu command will fundamentally rectify their general mood of the party this year. This is an important plan drawn up by the party committee plenary meeting of the Chengdu Military Region, which ended on 27 January.

All held unanimously that through the party consolidation and the continuous education on the general mood of the party and party discipline, the exemplary role of the broad ranks of party members and cadres in all units under the Chengdu command had distinctly improved in these 2 years. In reducing the staff and reorganizing the troops, they obeyed orders and took the situation as a whole into consideration; particularly in the battle of guarding the frontier at the "two mountains" front, they fought heroically, were not afraid to lay down their lives, and displayed a high level of communist consciousness. All of these attributes have shown strongly that the main aspect of the general mood of the party in every unit was good. But there are some problems in the general mood of the party in some units, and some of these problems are pretty grave. The plenary meeting proposed that in order to strive for straightening out fundamentally the general mood of the party of all units in this entire military region, it is at present necessary to perform the "six persistences" and to stop the "six evil winds":

- 1) To persist in acting according to general and specific policies of the party; to stop the evil wind of "resisting the policy from above and creating countermeasures down below."
- 2) To persist in being impartial and decent and in following the principle of appointing people on their merits; to stop the evil wind of regarding people from the standpoint of private relationships, forming a faction, and appointing people through favoritism.
- 3) To persist in the regulation of finance and economics; to stop the evil wind of going in for ostentation and extravagance and giving dinner parties and presents by using public funds.
- 4) To persist in seeking truth from facts; to stop the evil wind of disguising, cheating, and paying lip service.
- 5) To persist in the strict enforcement of orders and prohibitions; to stop the evil wind of sticking to one's old way of doing things.
- 6) To persist in party discipline; to stop the evil wind of liberalism.

All comrades attending this meeting held unanimously that in order to strive for straightening out fundamentally the general mood of the party, the most important thing is that leading cadres set an example and behave themselves first. Specifically in the Chengdu Military Region, the secretary, associate secretaries, and committee members in the party committee of the military region should first behave themselves. A higher rank should demonstrate to the subordinate rank, and a higher rank should set an example for the subordinate rank. Comrade Wan Haifeng [8001 3189 1496] made self-criticism for all members of the party committee first. He examined their mistakes in appointing cadres, giving and joining dinner parties, buying cars with foreign exchange, and not doing their best but displaying weakness in examining and punishing some cases of violating discipline. He was held responsible for all of these infractions and claimed that he would correct them right away. All leading cadres in the party committee of every group army and provincial military region made self-criticism one after another for the present problem in the general mood of the party on themselves and in the units under their command.

In the meeting, Comrade Wan Haifeng declaimed seriously that everyone should be equal in the face of party discipline. Whoever violated party discipline or national law should be punished seriously and should never be indulged. He declared punishment decisions on three cadres of the division and regimental commander rank, who were expelled from the party, placed on probation, or warned seriously within the party, respectively, for corruption and graft, the resale of motor vehicles at a profit, and the illegal sharing of public funds.

13147/6091
CSO: 4005/495

NORTH REGION

COMMENTARY ON RESPONSIBILITIES OF LEADING ORGANS

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 3 Feb 86 p 1

[Article by staff commentator]

[Text] The provincial party committee proposed not long ago that the leading provincial, prefectural (municipal), district, and village party and government organs must make the party's work style take a turn for the better this year. How could this be accomplished? A clue may be found in the activities of the bureau of agriculture and forestry of the Dachang Hui autonomous county: today, the leader of a leading organ must "take charge of three areas" in order to guide the construction of the two civilizations.

First of all, he himself must be sure to foster a lofty sense of revolutionary responsibility. The fact that the malpractices of some organs persist without redress is due mainly to the apathy of their leaders who ignore and minimize the malpractices. In some cases, the leading cadres themselves are involved in malpractices. They have forgotten the instructions of the party, the wishes of the people, and their own responsibilities. The excellent spirit of the bureau of agriculture and forestry of the Dachang Hui Autonomous County is attributable to the lofty sense of responsibility and the unrelenting endeavor of its leaders.

Second, he must see to it that the rules and regulations of his office are fully enforced. Many public organs do have practicable rules and regulations but they have not been fully implemented. According to what people say, any attempt to redress violations of rules and regulations is likely to lead to disturbances. Those who have violated rules and regulations live in peace with others as long as nobody finds fault with them. Once they are criticized, they burst into rage or create scandals. These people should be dealt with sternly. Otherwise, they would jeopardize the sanctity of the rules and regulations of every organization. It is a shame to punish those cadres, but punishment saves them and preserves the enthusiasm of the majority of cadres and workers.

Third, he must take charge of ideology and the people's thinking and explain away any problems confronting his cadres and workers. Since a leading organ is a component of society, it is bound to run into one problem or another. The leader of an organ should have prompt and correct answers to all kinds

of ideological questions confronting his cadres. Instead of simplistic pronouncements of right and wrong, the answers should provide scientific analyses of the issues so as to allow the cadres and workers to realize their mistakes. When ideological and practical issues became fixed up, they should be resolved separately. It is worth noting that some organizations no longer pay attention to such ideological-political work as political learning and commendations of the advanced. That is wrong. Even though a single instance of political learning and commendation of the advanced cannot resolve all the ideological problems, it can still work like a gentle breeze to cool people's minds.

5360/12955
CSO: 4005/507

NORTH REGION

CADRES JOB OBJECTIVE RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM DESCRIBED

New Developments

Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 15 Feb 86 p 1

[Article: "New Developments in Organizational Cadres Job Responsibility System; Yicheng County Implements Job Objective Responsibility System"]

[Text] The county level organs of Yicheng has implemented the cadre job objective responsibility system.

The cadre job objective responsibility system has three aspects. The first is the cadre's term of office. Based on party regulations and the relevant stipulations of the local people government's organic laws and combined with the nature and duties of the work of county level organs, Yicheng County proposed that the term of office of cadres above the department and bureau level to be 3 years. The second is the objective of the appointment. Based on the demands of the general objectives and tasks of "quadrupling production" and "achieving comparatively well-off standards" put forth by the 12th National CPC Congress, Yicheng County proposed the target of pioneering work that a cadre has to complete within his term of office, and the yearly tasks and monthly standards that he has to accomplish. The third is evaluation, reward, and punishment. Three times every year, the county job objective responsibility system evaluation committee will carry out a confidence referendum by the masses and an evaluation of the practical results, both of which will be put in the files of the cadres to serve as an important basis for the reward and punishment and promotion or demotion of the cadres. Those cadres who fulfill the job objectives will be cited for meritorious service and receive such rewards as the title of model worker or promotion; those who fail to do so will receive such punishments as criticism, demotion, or dismissal.

After implementing the organizational cadre job objective responsibility system, Yicheng County has further rectified the cadres' work style and improve work efficiency. The sign of improved work efficiency is that problems are detected early and solved quickly while the work cycle is shortened and results are quickly realized. More than 30 county projects such as family planning, village and township enterprises, forestry, metrological management, and documentation received commendations from central, provincial, and local departments concerned. At the same time, service work has become more concrete and the objectives of realistic tasks

are clearer. Leading central comrades have said that "to lead is to serve," and "we should talk less and do more actual work." The implementation of the job objective responsibility system has enabled service and practical tasks to be really carried out. Now, all cadres in the county-level organs have job objectives, knowing that their service is to fulfill those objectives diligently and conscientiously.

System Praised

Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 15 Feb 86 p 1

[Article by staff commentator: "A Good System"]

[Text] To improve the work style of organizational cadres requires not only good education but also a good system of rules and regulations. What is a good system of rules and regulations? Practice has shown that the functionary job objective responsibility system implemented by Yicheng is a good system which deserved to be studied and popularized.

The functionary job objective responsibility system has four advantages:

First, it has converted the general objectives of "quadrupling production" and "achieving comparatively well-off standards" put forth by the 12th National CPC Congress into specific limited objectives of each individual cadre within his term of office, thereby using the latter to assure the former's realization. Thus, we can not only hear the cadres talk about the tasks to be accomplished by the year 2000 but also see their actions in this regard. This has played the role of leading and setting an example for the masses.

Second, it has set a concrete standard for cadres in carrying out the central instructions of "to lead is to serve" and "to do more practical work." That is, what does to serve mean? It is to work according to the objectives for the term of office. What does to do practical work mean? It is to complete the tasks within the term of office.

Third, it has further abolished the idea of "eating out of the same big pot" in organizational cadres' work. In the past, it made no difference whether a cadre was doing his job well. Now, everyone has his own objective within his term of office and he has to work to fulfill those objectives to be rewarded; if he does not work, he cannot fulfill his objectives and he will be punished and dismissed. Thus, to work and to work well does make a difference.

Fourth, it helps to rectify the party style. In government organs, there is an unhealthy trend called "it is better to hang around the leader rather than work hard." When a cadre has his objectives, his rise and fall and honor or disgrace depend on the masses' confidence referendum and his actual work. "Hanging around" cannot produce a vote of confidence from the masses or actual results. Thus, this will "force" those who "hang around" all day to change their ways and work diligently.

We wish that the job objective responsibility system will take root, blossom, and bear fruit in this great land of Shanxi.

NORTHEAST REGION

JILIN CPPCC COMMITTEE SUBMITS WORK REPORT

SK110711 Changchun JILIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Mar 86 p 2

["Excerpts" of report on the work of the Standing Committee of the fifth Jilin Provincial CPPCC Committee submitted by Zhang Fengqi, vice chairman of the Provincial CPPCC Committee, at the fourth session of the fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee on 7 March]

[Excerpts] Committee members and comrades: Entrusted by the Standing Committee, I now submit a report on the work of the committee since the third session of the fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee for your discussion and examination.

I

Nine months have passed since the third session of the fifth Jilin Provincial CPPCC Committee was held. During this period, our country made a big stride forward in building socialism with Chinese characteristics, and met the demand of "winning a victory in fighting the first battle" of reform. We saw a sustained and steady growth in developing the national economy and basically fulfilled the task of striving for fundamental improvements in the financial and economic situations. The proposal for the formulation of the "Seventh 5-Year" Plan put forward by the National Conference of Party Delegates and by the fourth and fifth plenary sessions of the 12th CPC Central Committee has further realized the replacement of old cadres with new cadres in the leading bodies of the central organs, and is of great and profound significance in maintaining a long period of order and stability in our party and country and in developing them smoothly.

Our province's situation was about the same as other places in the country. Despite serious disasters of floods and waterlogging in the agricultural sector, we succeeded in overcoming disasters and achieving social stability and economic prosperity under the leadership of the Provincial CPC Committee and Government, and through displaying the spirit of the foolish old man who removed the mountains and the concerted efforts of the people of various nationalities throughout the province. The socialist spiritual civilization, democratic legal system, and the ideological and political work had been gradually strengthened. All undertakings, including science, technology, culture, education, sports, public health, press, radio broadcasting, television and publication, had been further developed. The general mood of

society and social security further improved. The people's livelihood and their spiritual outlook were changing profoundly. The patriotic united front was furthered, consolidated, and developed and was playing a more and more important role in reform, opening to the outside world, invigorating the economy, building the two civilizations, and serving the great cause of reunifying the motherland.

In the past year, under the leadership of the Jilin Provincial CPC Committee, this committee held various meetings to discuss major issues of the province's two civilizations and put forward many constructive ideas and suggestions which won great attention from the party committee, government, and the relevant departments.

II

This committee vigorously urged the committee members and the people from all walks of life to vigorously carry out activities and to do much work for consolidating and developing the patriotic united front, fulfilling the major tasks put forth by the third session of the fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee, and building the two civilizations and carrying out reforms in the province.

1) We Actively Carried Out Democratic Consultations and Further Displayed the Democratic Supervisory Role. After the third session of the fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee, this committee held four meetings of chairman and vice chairmen and two meetings of Standing Committee members to relay and study the guidelines of the National Conference of Party Delegates, the fourth and fifth plenary session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, and the 10th Standing Committee meeting of the 6th National CPPCC Committee. The Standing Committee members attended a meeting of people from all walks of life held by the Provincial CPC Committee to hear Comrades Gao Di and Wang Zhongyu relay the guidelines of the National Conference of Party Delegates and the important speeches given by the central leading comrades, and the guidelines of the Provincial CPC Committee work conference.

In line with the province's central tasks, several vice chairmen of this committee personally organized some committee members to form teams and led them in visiting some localities and observing the province's situations in carrying out economic structure reform, in reforming the cultural, educations, and sports sectors and in carrying out maternity and child-care work, and put forward some constructive ideas and suggestions. Furthermore, we also encouraged the committee members to extensively come in contact with reality in an effort to broaden their field of vision and to establish closer ties with the masses.

2) We Conducted Investigations on Special Subjects, and Consulting Service Activities, and Offered Suggestions for the Province's Various Construction Undertakings. After the third session of the fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee, this committee conducted seven investigations on special subjects and three well-organized consulting service activities, and held 19 seminars on special topics and 11 special report meetings. These activities were aimed at grasping the prominent problems concerning the province's economic and social development and the people's livelihood, and were personally led by the

CPPCC Committee leaders, and joined by experts from the relevant departments. Based on investigations, they worked out reports containing analyses, new ideas, and measures, and coordinated with the relevant departments to grasp the work through to the end under the leadership of the Provincial CPC Committee and Government in an effort to achieve good results. After the promulgation of the decision of the CPC Central Committee on the reform of the educational structure, this committee immediately organized committee members to study, discuss, and implement the decision. In line with some problems in the province's educational work, this committee also put forward ideas and suggestions and organized the committee members to conduct investigations on special topics.

In January 1986, entrusted by the Provincial CPC Committee, this committee and the United Front Work Department of the Provincial CPC Committee jointly held a meeting of persons from all walks of life throughout the province to exchange their experiences in serving the four modernizations. During the meeting, we received 239 plans, ideas, and suggestions for building the province's two civilizations from the people of various fields; and organized a photo exhibition to display the achievements in serving the four modernizations made by people from the various democratic parties, the Federation of Industry and Commerce, the Fellowship Association of Taiwan Compatriots, and the Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese. Leaders of the Provincial CPC Committee paid great attention to this exhibition, and the principal leading comrades of the Provincial CPC Committee, the Provincial Advisory Commission, the Provincial People's Congress, and the Provincial Discipline Inspection Commission attended the exhibition and met with the delegates. Leaders of the Provincial CPC Committee also spoke on the occasion.

3) We Organized the Committee Members To Study and Promote Self-Education Which Greatly Sparked the Enthusiasm of the Committee Members and the People From all Walks of Life in Serving the Four Modernizations. In close connection with the domestic and foreign situations and the party's central tasks, this committee held 10 report meetings and 3 forums with 19 recorded report transmission sites, printed and distributed more than 73,000 copies of study materials, organized the committee members to subscribe for more than 4,000 copies of RENMIN ZHENGXIE BAO [PEOPLE'S CPPCC JOURNAL], and set up contact places for the study work.

In November 1985, we held a provincial study work conference to relay the guidelines of the National CPPCC Study Work Conference, and discussed ways and measures for promoting the province's study work.

4) We Made Fairly Big Progress in Developing Literature and History Work. This committee integrated the work of collecting, compiling, and publishing the historical accounts of past events, thus greatly shortening the time for publication. It also expanded the volume of publication and distribution and made an important stride in making the publications more specialized and systematized and in expanding publication and distribution.

5) We Strengthened Contacts With the Committee Members and With All Fields, and Mobilized All Positive Factors for Serving the Four Modernizations and the

Great Cause of Reunifying the Motherland. We continued to grasp and carry out the united front work, solved some leftover problems, held report meetings and forums on several occasions, established ties with the committee members while doing our work, held tea parties and film and drama receptions, and urged the committee members to form a wide friendship with the people from all walks of life in an effort to establish better friendship ties with them. In September 1985, this committee also invited to a forum some committee members of the educational circles, and some primary and middle school teachers in Changchun to warmly celebrate our country's first Teachers' Day.

With the development of the work of opening to the outside world and the continued expansion of the patriotic united front, we also paid attention to establishing contacts with foreign countries.

In 1985, this committee received 14 visiting and observation delegations and groups, a total of some 250 persons, from the National CPPCC Committee and the CPPCC Committees of 12 provinces and cities. Under the support of the Provincial CPC Committee and Government and the local CPC Committees, Governments and the CPPCC Committees, we fulfilled the tasks of reception in a better manner. Through receptions, we succeeded in strengthening ties with the CPPCC Committees of the fraternal provinces and cities, exchanging experiences with one another, vitalizing and promoting the province's CPPCC Committee work.

III

This is the first year for implementing the "Seventh 5-Year" Plan, and a year of a fairly great number of difficulties after the province's serious natural disasters, as well as a crucial year for laying a solid foundation for vitalizing Jilin Province. We should continue to study and implement the guidelines of the National Conference of Party Delegates and the Provincial CPC Committee work conference, strengthen contacts for practical work and ties with the committee members as well as with the CPPCC Committees at all levels, mobilize the forces from all quarters to offer plans and suggestions for invigorating Jilin Province, and make a good start in fulfilling the "Seventh 5-Year" Plan.

This year, we should further display the political consulting and supervisory role of the committee and its superiority of being a "comprehensive bank of competent personnel," consolidate and develop the patriotic united front, unite with the people from all walks of life, mobilize all positive factors, and make greater contributions to the four modernizations and the reunification of the motherland.

- 1) We Should Provide Consulting Services Centering on Building the Province's Two Civilizations. First, we should support the joint anti-Japanese army old revolutionary base and poverty-stricken areas to change their outlook. Some joint anti-Japanese army old revolutionary bases and outlying minority areas are economically underdeveloped, and some localities are still very poor. In order to help these areas become better off within a short period of time, the CPPCC Committees should provide consulting services and organize the committee members and personnel from the relevant departments to conduct investigations

and study, to clearly understand the actual situations, to analyze the reasons of poverty, and to put forward feasible suggestions and measures in terms of policies, plans, science and technology, operation and management, and training of competent personnel, and help the governments and the relevant departments at all levels to conscientiously implement the measures. Second, township enterprises have great potential for development but they also have many problems, therefore, we should organize manpower to conduct investigations and study on the development of township enterprises and to give suggestions. Third, we should further investigate and study the reform of the educational structure, investigate the quality of the ranks of primary and middle school teachers, and give ideas and suggestions for training teachers and improving their quality. Fourth, we should investigate and study the medical and public health work, study problems on family-care and medical business run by the individuals. Fifth, we should study ways to popularize legal knowledge and strengthen socialist spiritual civilization.

2) We Should Continue To Strength Study, Motion Handling, and Literature and History Work. We should organize and urge the committee members through various forms of activities to deeply study documents of the National Conference of Party Delegates, Marxist theories, current affairs, politics, and documents of the fourth session of the sixth NPC and the fourth session of the sixth National CPPCC Committee on a voluntary basis.

3) We Should Actively Establish Contacts With Foreign Countries. This year, we should create a new situation in carrying out the "work concerning compatriots from Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan," conduct deep and meticulous investigations and study, clearly understand the situation concerning the "work on compatriots from Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan," and the situation of the committee members in establishing ties with "compatriots from Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan."

4) We Should Establish Close Ties With the Committee Members, and Make the CPPCC Committees "Homes for the Committee Members."

5) We Should Strengthen Ties With the CPPCC Committees at all Levels and Improve Guidance Work. This year, we should investigate the work of the grassroots CPPCC Committees and study how to enable some leading comrades, who used to work for the party and government organs for a long time, to apply their rich experiences and political enthusiasm to building the two civilizations after they have been transferred to the CPPCC work posts.

6) We Should Strengthen the Building of Organs, Readjust and Replenish the Forces of Office Cadres.

/12913
CSO: 4005/636

JPRS-CPS-86-045
21 May 1986

NORTHWEST REGION

PARTY COMMITTEE, COMMISSIONS REORGANIZED

Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 23 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] Supplementary Members and Alternate Members of Provincial Party Committee

Supplementary Members (in order of the number of strokes in the surname):

Bu Keyi [0592 0344 5030], Wang Xibin [3769 1585 2430], Zhi Yimin [2388 4135 3046], Shi Zicheng [0670 1311 2052], Bai Enpei [4101 1869 1014], He Jinming [0149 6855 6900], Zhang Guang [1728 0342], Zhang Qizhi [1728 6259 0037], Zhang Xiurong [1728 4423 4823], Zhou Shuwu [6650 6615 2976], Fan Xiaomei [4636 5135 2734], Zhu Xinmin [4376 2450 3046], Yan Xixian [7051 6007 6343], Ge Tao [5514 3447], Huo Shiren [7202 0013 0088], Huo Shaoliang [7202 4801 0081], Wei Mingsheng [7614 2494 3932]

Supplementary Alternative Members (in order of the number of ballots):

Zhang Youmin [1728 0327 3932], Ai Pishan [5337 0012 0810], Liu Shuji [0491 2873 2894], Pu Changcheng [5543 7022 1004]

List of All Members of the Provincial Party Committee After Supplement and Reorganization (56, in order of the number of strokes in the surname):

Bu Keyi [0592 0344 5030], Wang Yun [3769 6765], Wang Butang [3769 2975 0781], Wang Xibin [3769 1585 2430], Mao Shengxian [3029 3932 6897], Zhi Yimin [2388 4135 3046], Kong Zhaowen [1313 2507 2429], Shi Zhicheng [0670 1311 2052], Bai Jinian [4101 4764 1628], Bai Jinxun [4101 6651 8113], Bai Enpei [4101 1869 1014], Ren Guoyi [0117 0948 5030], Liu Ying [0491 4481], Liu Kuichu [0491 3247 2806], Xu Tingfang [6079 1694 2455], Mou Lingsheng [3664 3781 3932], Li Qingwei [2621 1987 0251], Li Ruobing [2621 5387 3056], Li Yixia [2621 1837 7209], Li Sengui [2621 2773 2710], Yang Xuelin [2799 7185 7207], He Jinming [0149 6855 6900], Zhang Guang [1728 0342], Zhang Bin [1728 2430], Zhang Qizhi [1728 6259 0037], Zhang Xiurong [1728 4423 4823], Zhang Yuxing [1728 7183 5887], Zhang Boxing [1728 0514 5281], Zhang Jilun [1728 3444 0243], Zhang Zhenxi [1728 2182 6007], Yan Huanwu [1693 3562 2745], Lin Jizhou [2651 1323 0719], Zhou Shuwu [0719 6615 2976], Zhou Yaguang [0719 7693 0342], Zheng Hong [6774 7703], Huo Pigao [3172 0012 6138], Fan Xiaomei [4636 5135 2734], Zhao Hanlin [6392 0698 3876], Zhu Xinmin [4376 2450 3046], Yuan

Zhengzhong [5913 2973 0022], Xu Shanlin [1776 1472 2651], Guo Lizhi [6753 4539 1807], Tao Zhong [7118 6988], Yan Xixian [7051 6007 6343], Zhang Ze [4545 3419], Liang Qi [2733 3823], Ge Tao [5514 3447], Dong Jichang [5516 4949 2490], Zeng Xingwu [2582 2502 0124], Zeng Shenda [2582 1957 6671], Zhai Fulan [5049 4395 5695], Pan Ji [3382 1323], Xue Zhaoyun [5641 2507 9462], Huo Shiren [7202 0013 0088], Huo Shaoliang [7202 4801 0081], Wei Mingsheng [7614 2494 3932]

List of All Alternative Members (13, in order of ballot number):

Xi Zhida [5045 1807 6671], Guo Yulu [6753 5940 4389], Yu Qinghua [0151 3237 5478], Li Shouzhi [2621 1343 2535], Liu Taosheng [0491 7118 3932], Fu Jide [0265 4949 1795], Kang Taicheng [1660 1132 2052], Cai Bingheng [5591 4426 5899], Zhao Yingbin [6392 2019 2430], Zhang Youmin [1728 0327 3932], Ai Pishan [5337 0012 0810], Liu Shuji [0491 2873 2623], Pu Changcheng [5543 7022 1004]

Supplementary Members of Advisory Commission (in order of the number of strokes in the surname):

Wang Wei [3769 0251], Wang Wenshi [3769 3080 4258], Bai Yujie [4101 3768 3381], Bai Ruisheng [4101 3843 3932], Feng Huailiang [7458 2037 0081], Feng Senling [7458 2773 7881], Liu Xueliang [0491 1331 5328], Liu Shuchang [0491 5289 2490], Yin Ruping [7113 3067 1627], Kong Chongqi [1858 6850 6386], Du Lugong [2629 7627 0361], Li Xibo [2621 3305 0590], Wu Gang [0702 6921], Zhang Ji [1728 1015], Zhang Luzhong [1728 6986 6850], Zhou Dun [6650 1908], Gao Bulin [7559 2975 2651]

List of All Members of the Provincial Advisory Commission After Supplement and Reorganization (37, in order of the number of strokes in the surname):

Wang Wen [3769 2429], Wang Wei [3769 0251], Wang Wenshi [3769 3080 4258], Cong Yiping [0654 0001 1627], Bai Wenhua [4101 2429 5478], Bai Yujie [4101 3768 3381], Bai Ruisheng [4101 3843 3932], Feng Huailiang [7458 2037 0081], Feng Senling [7458 2773 7881], Zhu Ping [2612 1627], Ren Jun [0117 6874], Liu Pingxi [0491 1627 6007], Liu Xueliang [0491 1331 5328], Liu Shuchang [0491 5289 2490], Yin Ruping [7113 3067 1627], Kong Chongqi [1858 6850 6386], Du Lugong [2629 7627 0361], Li Lin [2621 2651], Li Xibo [2621 3305 0590], Wu Gang [0702 6921], Wu Liangming [0702 0081 2494], Yang Jiuliang [2799 0036 5328], Yang Peichen [2799 3099 3819], He Xia [0149 0204], Zhang Ji [1728 1015], Zhang Fengying [1728 7685 5391], Zhang Fanghai [1728 2455 3189], Zhang Luzhong [1728 6986 6850], Tai Guangrui [6733 0342 3843], Zhou Dun [6650 1908], Gao Bulin [1559 2975 2651], Guo Qi [6753 3823], Zhang Ze [4545 3419], Dong Shifeng [5516 1395 6265], Dong Yizhai [5516 1355 7872], Han Mindong [7281 3046 2767], Xue Jichun [5641 7139 2504]

Supplementary Members of Provincial Discipline Inspection Commission (in order of the number of strokes in the surname):

Wang Guowen [3769 0948 2429], Liu Zhengzhao [0491 2973 3564], Liu Guoyuan [0491 0948 0337], Liu Taosheng [0491 7118 3932], Liu Qunxiao [0491 5028 2400],

Sun Ping [1327 1627], Zhao Yuming [6392 3022 2494], Hao Jingfan [6787 2529 1581], Cui Zhenwen [1508 2182 2429], Cheng Wanli [4453 5502 6849], Xue Minghui [5641 2494 6540]

List of All Members of the Provincial Discipline Inspection Commission After Supplement and Reorganization (37, in order of the number of strokes in the surname):

Ding Jinling [0002 6855 1545], Wang Guowen [3769 0948 2429], Feng Xianyun [7458 5029 0061], Ren Xingzhe [0117 5281 0772], Liu Zhengzhao [0491 2973 3564], Liu Guoyuan [0491 0948 0337], Liu Taosheng [0491 7118 3932], Liu Qunxiao [0491 5028 2400], Sun Ping [1327 1627], Sun Wanbao [1327 8001 0202], Li Linsen [2621 2651 2773], Li Enxiu [2621 1869 0208], Li Honglin [2621 7703 2651], Li Jiayou [2621 0857 1429], Yang Hongzhang [2799 7703 4545], Xiao Zhisheng [5135 1807 0581], Zhang Xu [1728 2485], Zhang Jun [1728 6874], Zhang Zhiyi [1728 1807 3015], Zhou Yaguang [6650 7161 0342], Zhou Dingming [6650 7844 6900], Zhao Baoyu [6392 0202 3768], Zhao Xinjian [6392 2450 1696], Zhao Yuming [6392 3022 2494], Hao Jingfan [6787 2529 1581], Jiang Lianghong [5637 5328 7703], Tang Chunsheng [0781 4783 5116], Yan Yaozhong [7051 5069 0022], Cui Zhenwen [1508 2182 2429], Liang Zhanshan [2733 3277 1472], Cheng Wanli [4453 5502 6849], Cheng Xinwen [4453 2450 2429], Jiao Langting [3542 2597 0080], Zhai Wenjie [5049 2429 2638], Fan Tuo [2868 2148], Xue Minghui [5641 2494 6540], Ji Yusuo [0370 3768 6956]

13147/6091
CSO: 4005/495

NORTHWEST REGION

CADRES' EDUCATIONAL STANDARD TO BE IMPROVED

Lanzhou GANSU RIBAO in Chinese 12 Feb 86 p 1

[Text] The party and political departments and the enterprise and business units in our province have opened up many educational channels to improve cadre quality and have obtained good results in the work to educate the cadres last year. According to statistics, more than 74,000 cadres received various kinds of training and training in rotation; among them, 21,000 received a college-level education; more than 10,000 received a middle or professional education; 37,000 received short-term rotational training of various kinds; and 5,900 received remedial training at the junior high level.

Last year, people all over the province used to the best advantage the party schools at various levels; schools for cadres and universities, high schools, and professional schools to train the cadres, and at the same time, through the form of open education, used the television university, college of journalism, and correspondence university and the qualification tests for college and senior and junior high graduation and the agricultural broadcast college to extend cadre education. According to statistics, 16,000 cadres have received a college education through the broadcast college, correspondence college, and qualification tests in the province last year, which constitutes 77 percent of the cadres who have a college education; 5,400 received a technical secondary education, which constitutes 54 percent of the cadres who have a technical secondary education.

Many measures were taken in all places to protect the quality of cadre education. The first was to strengthen the teachers. In the past 2 years, 400 teachers have been chosen for the party schools at various levels, and on the average, 2 teachers were added to each party school. Teachers in various cadre schools also increased to various extents. The second was to enhance reviews before examinations to ensure the quality of new students. In Lanzhou's and Tianshui's districts and municipalities, candidate students were organized to brush up for the tests, and people were hired to be in charge of the preparation and this obtained better results. The third was to implement strictly the examination system and enforce examination discipline. Those who attended normal training must take the provincial unified examination to be chosen according to their grades on the tests. The fourth was to

improve the conditions for running schools. More than 10 million RBS have been raised in the province for the party schooling system, and in Langzhou, Tianshui, and Dingxi, the construction of administration and education buildings was begun in the municipal party schools to improve conditions.

12909/12951
CSO: 4005/540

NORTHWEST REGION

EDITORIAL EXAMINES MENTALITY OF CADRES

Xian SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 28 Feb 86 p 1

[Article by staff commentator]

[Text] At present, we must pay great attention to the state of the mentality of the cadres and solve their problems.

We should confirm that basically the mentality of the cadres in our province is fine. Without this, we would not be able to have the successes of today. However, the leadership of the provincial party commission has sharply pointed out that there are many problems in this respect, and it deserves our attention.

Some cadres are in their fifties and feel that they are old and do not want to bring forth new ideas, dare not be in charge of anything, and do not want to make an all-out effort. They say: "Walk smoothly and steadily and step down from the stage in honor and dignity"; "eat from a secure bowl and be a peaceful official." And they do not want to go forward. This is the mentality of muddling along, which has developed from individualism. This kind of mentality is incompatible with that of the battle spirit of a party member: "As long as I live, I will always be in the forefront." Besides, in the tide of reform, if you do not bring forth new ideas, and do not exert all your strength to work, you can never hope to be able to step down from the stage in honor and dignity; your secure bowl will not be secure and the peaceful official will not be peaceful; and eventually you will be washed out by the tide of reform.

In addition, there are some recently promoted cadres who care only for their position and do not care about their work; they seek personal gain not for the public; and some even became insatiably avaricious or befuddled by a craving for high position and openly ask for a position or money. If they do not get the position, they become dispirited. This is a manifestation that one's revolutionary outlook on life has not been established. As party members, we believe that to "be an official," one can only be a servant of the people but can never be a boss of the masses; he can only plan for the four modernizations if he has power; and he can never plan for his personal gain. Being a leader, he has been paid by the state in wages, benefits, and

treatment; he should think of whether he has "gotten a reward without deserving it" and should work harder to do better work. If one cannot be alert in this respect, he does not meet the first requirement for an official. And certainly he will be eradicated by the people and even end up in the net of the law.

Some cadres do not work themselves but focus on finding fault in the work of others; nothing seems to be right for them, and they create lots of obstacles and resistance in routine work and in the progress of the reform. Some even stir things up and report on others anywhere they can and interrupt the correct decisions of the authorities and their routine work. This evil wind is very destructive and can easily suppress the healthy atmosphere, encourage the evil trends, and be a blow to those who are fast in the reform and those who do real work and as an encouragement to those who know only to take their wages without doing real work and to those who are too lazy to go to their office and complain privately and spread dissatisfaction all day. Undoubtedly, we are sure to maintain the democratic power and interest of the cadres and the people to perfect the normal democratic life in the party. However, we will never tolerate the spread of this evil wind nor tolerate those who frame a case against others without being seriously dealt with.

Those who are dispirited are not acting responsibly for the tasks of the revolution. Unhealthy tendencies such as shunning responsibility or interfering, being detached from the masses for a long time, working with little efficiency, having little urgency or having no sense of time, and having no intention to work even when pushed are inappropriate to the development of the objective situation and should be faced squarely and be solved conscientiously. Otherwise, the operation of the machine, that is, our party and political organizations and the administrative and enterprise organs, will not be able to keep pace with the tempo of modernization and civilization construction.

The situations mentioned above all indicate that if the mentality of the cadres is not dealt with, it will be idle talk to ask them to do real work and bring forth new ideas. To solve this problem, the leading cadres at the various levels must do good work in the rectification of the working style in the leading authorities and immediately put a stop to all unhealthy tendencies. Leaders of various levels must take the lead to overcome the unhealthy tendencies, enhance the revolutionary spirit, be courageous to innovate, do a solid job, and be an example for subordinates. They must pay close attention to the investigation and handling of the big and important criminal cases, especially those in which leading cadres or celebrities are involved. And we must insist on equality before the law and have the courage first to deal with them according to the law. Only thus can the people realize that it will not pay to hold unhealthy tendencies and violate the law and discipline. Then they can differentiate good and evil in their thoughts and bestir themselves to enlighten the benighted.

The majority of cadres must, according to the deployment of the provincial party committee, be organized to have their on-the-job training in ideology, and be disengaged from production to be trained and sent, in turn,

to the rural areas to strengthen the work in the basic units. We must pay attention to the systematic training and practice of the newly promoted young cadres to help them in ideology to establish a correct outlook on life and on the world and, through practice, to know China and its people and their historical mission, truly understand the basic purpose of serving the people, and arouse them fundamentally to persist in the reforms, work hard for the four modernizations, and be enthusiastic in the construction of socialism with Chinese characteristics.

To complete the task of the Seventh 15-year Plan, execute the reform principle of "consolidate, digest, replenish, and perfect," and gradually realize the grand goal of the modernization of socialism require that everyone in the troop of our cadres, especially the leaders of the various levels, to be aroused to call forth all their vigor and the spirit of the time to clean up the lethargy and the unhealthy wind, to be united in struggle, to be practical and innovative, to insist on the reforms and keep forging ahead, to continue to greet new missions, and to make new contributions.

12909/12951
CSO: 4005/540

NORTHWEST REGION

STRONG MEASURES TAKEN AGAINST ECONOMIC CRIMES

Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 18 Feb 86 p 1

[Report by Li Guangtao [2621 0342 3447]: "Strong Measures Taken Against Economic Crimes; Protect Reform of Economic System"]

[Text] In 1985, inspection organizations at all levels in the district conscientiously carried out the spirit of the directives from the central authority, rectified professional work guiding ideology, put economic check-up work into full swing, resolutely and swiftly investigated and dealt with big and important criminal cases, and took strong measures to crack down on criminal activities. Last year, more than 300 economic crimes were handled and investigated, more than 120 cases have been wound up, and more than 2 million RMB have been recovered for the state and the collective bodies.

While not slackening to crack down on criminal offenses, the inspection organizations at all levels put the crackdown on economic crimes as their primary target. Under the guidance of the autonomous region party committee secretary, they took concerted action with the commissions for inspecting discipline in various levels, went out of their offices, and went deep into the banks and departments of resources, business, and marketing to conduct an extensive investigation. They mobilized the masses and established an economic crime intelligence network, including more than 40 stations, to discover and control the clues of economic crime in a timely fashion and they concentrated their energy to deal with about 30 serious offences.

To exploit the results of crackdown, and based on the problems discovered in the investigation, they issued to the related departments 130 inspection recommendations and stopped up all the loopholes in the management of those departments.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

DUAL TALENTS IN ZHEJIANG PEOPLE'S ARMED POLICE UNIT

Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 5 Oct 85 p 1

[Article by Fu Yue-lin [0265 2588 3829]: "Education and Training Courses Reformed in Accordance with Needs of Military and Civilian Constructions-- PAP First Detachment Actively Cultivates Dual Talents"]

[Text] To meet the long-term demands of the four modernizations, the party committee of the First Detachment of the provincial people's armed police regiment has devoted much attention and effort to cultivate dual military-civilian talents. At present, more than 50 percent of the officers and enlisted personnel are taking a wide range of courses in science, literature, and other specialized trades offered by various correspondence schools and periodic correspondence self-study programs as well as television and radio correspondence schools.

The First Detachment party committee has made great efforts to reform its detachment education and training programs and schedules and carefully arranged daily after-hour activities of enlisted personnel so that they can devote as much time as possible to learn and study and become dual military-civilian talents. In the first half of this year, the detachment party committee sponsored a total of 12 training classes in electrical service, sewing, photography, machine maintenance, and communications and reporting as well as many other classes and trained more than 140 skilled technical cadres. Approximately 70 percent of the ranks in each troop are enrolled in the learning program. Some 30 enlisted men from the fourth zhongdui who completed the electrical service trade courses have demonstrated their ability to operate independently through examinations administered by the agency in charge and have been awarded electricians certificates.

12817/12955
CSO: 4005/324

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

LARGE NUMBER OF YOUTHS REGISTER FOR MILITARY IN HAINAN

Haikou HAINAN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Oct 85 p 1

[Article by Han Changyuan [7281 2490 0955] and Zhou Jieyong [6650 2638 3938]: "Rising to the Call of the Fatherland, Supporting the Reform of the Military-- Some 70,000 Youths in the District Enthusiastically Registered for the Military"]

[Text] The great mass of the youth in Hainan, in responding to the call of the fatherland, has leaped to register for military service; they are demonstrating their devotions to the national defense and construction with solid actions. As of 11 October, some 75,000 in this region have registered.

This is the first year that the new conscription law has been implemented nationwide. All echelons of local party committees, governments, and People's Army commands have pooled their efforts and energy through different channels and various forms, widely propagating this new conscription law, expounding the importance of conscription to the on-going reorganization of the military by streamlining and modernization and of the inseparable ties between the national interest and individual well-being, and instilling in the young generation patriotism and revolutionary heroism as well as the understanding that by law, it is our duty to register for the military. Day after day, everywhere from urban areas to countryside, people witnessed moving scenes of youths swamping the register lines and of parents accompanying their sons to sign up for military service. The 600 young men from Qiongshan County, who had been away undertaking contracted construction projects, returned immediately to register after they learned that the draft was on. In Chengmei County, 178 cadres and common citizens registered for their sons. Among those registered, there are descendants of revolutionary martyrs, fulltime farmers with an annual income of over 10,000 yuan, school teachers, high school seniors, and young factory workers. Also, in Qiongshan County, 152 signees came from families with an annual household income of close to 10,000 yuan; well-to-do as they might be, these young men did not neglect their duty to the nation and they registered enthusiastically. Xu Zhong [1776 1813] who is employed at the Hainan Port Authority, is of draft age. Despite the fact that no less than five of his kin had given their lives for the revolution, Xu Zhong made many an appeal to the governing authority to grant him his wish to serve in the PLA. He delivered his petition to the military as well; he is determined to follow the footsteps of his forefathers and devote himself to the defense of our fatherland.

The enthusiastic response from the great mass of the youth to the draft has smoothed the way for conducting the recruiting task. Counties and cities have, one after another, started the physical examination process for the recruits.

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

SICHUAN PEOPLE'S ARMED FORCES DEPARTMENT CADRES READJUSTED

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Nov 85 p 1

[Article by Jin Lu [6930 4389], Xiong Xiong [7160 3574], and Shi Xin [0099 9515]: "Reorganizations in Preparation for Transferring People's Armed Forces Departments to Local Authorities: The Provincial Military District Reshuffles and Readjusts Armed Forces Cadres"]

[Text] In a reorganizational move to prepare to transfer People's Armed Force Departments to local governments, the provincial military district is reshuffling PAFD cadres of the county level. As of today, 289 cadres have been reassigned.

After the Central Military Commission reached the decision to allot the county People's Armed Force Departments to the local civil authorities, the provincial MD, in following the fundamental principles of relevant directives from the Central Military Commission, have adopted the approach of eliminating the boundaries and unifying operating procedures to conduct the interchange and reassignment of the PAFD cadres. The interchange is designed to improve the quality of the cadres while not affecting key personnel in the county PAFD's. Of the 160 reassigned, 58 percent had received a high school or higher education and more than 28 percent are below the age of 35; in addition, some of the longstanding vacancies in the PAFD's of remote areas in the mountains have also been filled. Thus, a concrete foundation has been laid for transferring the PAFD to the county governments.

12817/12859
CSO: 4005/323

21 May 1986

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

SICHUAN MILITIA, PAFD ECONOMIC BODIES ESTABLISHED

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Nov 85 p 1

[Article by Ju Bao [1565 1405], Qing Xiang [8095 4382], and Hung Lin [3163 2651]: "Provincial Militia Establishes More Than 7,000 Economic Bodies"]

[Text] The provincial People's Armed Force Department and its subordinate outfits are earnestly carrying out the directive "Self-supporting Militia Conducive to a Wealthy and Powerful State." With the support from local governments and party committees, they have embarked on establishing militia economic bodies and have made much progress. As of September, more than 7,100 militia economic bodies have been founded, and some 110,000 militiamen are participating. Their annual output totaled 130 million yuan.

The establishment of militia economic bodies has helped augment the militiamen's income. According to the results of a partial survey, organized militia labor exports provided work for some 170,000 militia personnel. This surplus in the labor force of our provincial militia is now fully employed for various construction projects in Shenzhen and Tibet as well as many other local locations and brings in much revenue, thus alleviating the peasants' financial burdens. In the past, the militia activity expenses were absorbed collectively. After the contract responsibility system came into effect, this expenditure has been shared by the local peasant. Today, the militia activity expenses, in some 183 villages in Sichuan totaling 2.64 million yuan, are furnished by militia economic bodies; peasants are now exempted from contributions.

This economic venture of the militia also lends substantial assistance to our national economic development. At one time or another, some 1.04 million militiamen from Sichuan were undertaking contracted construction projects including 2,700 km of highway, 502 bridges, 240 power stations, and buildings covering 1.11 million square meters. Some villages, in addition, have organized militia personnel to open up producing enterprises and develop multi-orientated ventures such as brick factories, forests, and mines to make additional contributions to the national economic constructions. For example, the militia has planted more than 3.3 million acres of forests in this province; in Wansheng Village, Gongxian County, alone, the militia's movement to convert wasteland into an exuberant wonderland and develop forests by planting is expected, 4 years from now, to provide lumber worth 200,000-300,000 yuan a year.

12817/12859
CSO: 4005/323

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

SHANGHAI GARRISON STREAMLINING--Streamlining and reorganization in the Shanghai Garrison District has already achieved initial results, with the former divisions and regiments to be replaced with combat brigades, battalions to be under the direct command of the brigades. Of the brigade-level leading cadres in the garrison district after reorganization, more than 60% have had higher education and their average age is in the 30's. [Text] [Shanghai BAOKAN WENZhai in Chinese 25 Feb 86 p 1]

JIANGXI LEADERS--A group has been formed to carry out the transfer of prefectural and municipal People's Armed Forces units to the locales in keeping with the spirit of Central Document No 5. Members of this group include provincial military district commander Wang Baotian and political commissar Wang Guande who will both act as deputy group chiefs. [Summary] [Nanchang JIANGXI RIBAO in Chinese 7 Mar 86 p 2]

JINAN DIVISION REVIEWS RECRUITS--Chief of General Staff Yang Dezhi, Jinan Military Region Commander Li Jiulong, Chief of Staff Guo Fuzhou [6753 6534 0719], and General Staff Military Training Department Director Hu Changfa attended a large-scale review of new recruits in a Jinan MR division on the morning of 19 March. More than 4,000 new soldiers were observed. [Summary] [Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 21 Mar 86 p 1]

GUANGZHOU MILITIA, RESERVE REFORM--On 1-4 March, the Guangzhou provincial CPC committee, provincial government, and the provincial military district jointly held a conference on armed forces work in the province. Discussed were measures and guidelines for transferring armed forces units to the locales. In attendance were provincial CPC standing committee member and military district commander Zhang Juhui, Vice Governor Ling Botang, and military district political commissar Xiu Xianghui [0208 0686 6540]. The eighth full session of the provincial CPC armed forces committee was held on the eve of the conference and was chairmanned by governor and provincial CPC armed forces committee director Ye Xuanping. [Summary] [Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 5 Mar 86 p 1]

GUANGXI MILITIA, RESERVE WORK--On 15 January, the eighth full session of the regional CPC People's Armed Forces Committee [CPCPAFC] was held at Nanning. In attendance were chairman of the autonomous region people's government and regional CPCPAFC Director Wei Chunshu, and CPCPAFC Deputy Directors Li Xinliang and Xiao Xu. [Summary] [Nanning GVANGJSHH YIZBAU (GUANGXI RIBAO) in Chinese 16 Jan 86 p 1]

GUANGZHOU LEADER IN HAINAN--The Hainan Military District held a conference to analyze the work of units in the military district last year and to examine work goals for the present year. It was attended by Guangzhou Military Region Political Commissar Zhang Zhongxian. [Summary] [Haikou HAINAN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Jan 86 p 1]

HUBEI MD LEADER DIES--Dai Keming, former deputy commander of the Hubei Military District, died on 21 January at age 71. [Excerpt] [Wuhan CHANGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 30 Jan 1986 p 2]

NANJING AIR FORCE LEADERS--An expanded meeting of the Nanjing Military Region Air Force CPC Committee was attended by Nanjing Air Force CPC Committee Secretary and Political Commissar Zheng Zhubo and Commander Jiang Yutian. [Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 3 Feb 86 p 3]

SHANGHAI LEADERS--Shanghai governing organs extended New Year's greeting to responsible persons of units stationed in Shanghai, including Ba Zhongtan, Ping Changxi, Liu Xingwen [0491 5281 2429], Liu Qingyong [0491 1987 0516], Wu Guangyu [0702 0342 1342], Qin Yichang [4440 5030 2490], Wu Xia [0702 3838], Wang Yan [3769 1750], Wang Guanliang [3769 0385 5328], Lu Shouyan [0712 1108 1693], Pan Qihuai [3382 0366 2849], and Sui Xinhui [7131 1800 1920]. [Summary] [Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 1 Feb 86 p 1]

PILOT GRADE SYSTEM--Air Force Commander Wang Hai and Political Commissar Zhu Guangban recently announced an order accepting a group of Air Force pilots stationed in Shanghai as Special Class and First Class pilots. This group of pilots was accepted based on the Central Military Commission's directive to establish a standardized pilot grade system. [Text] [Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 24 Dec 85 p 1]

DUTCH TASK FORCE VISIT--A Dutch Royal Navy task force began an unofficial five-day visit to Shanghai yesterday evening. The force was welcomed by Liu Xingwen, commander of the naval units stationed in Shanghai; Ren Yonggui, Shanghai Garrison District deputy commander; and Yan Meixiang, deputy commander of the naval units stationed in Shanghai. [Summary] [Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 13 Mar 86 p 1] East Sea Fleet Commander Nie Kuiju made a special trip to Shanghai to visit with the Dutch naval officers. [Summary] [Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 14 Mar 86 p 1]

ITALIAN WARSHIPS VISIT SHANGHAI--Yesterday afternoon two Italian missile escorts began an unofficial eight-day visit to Shanghai. Meeting with the primary officers of the Italian force were Deputy Mayor Liu Zhenyuan; Naval Commander of units stationed in Shanghai, Liu Xingwen; and Shanghai Garrison Commander Ba Zhongtan. [Summary] [Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 2 Apr 86 p 4] Commanders of the Italian naval force yesterday met with Xu Zhiming, deputy commander of East Sea Fleet units stationed in Shanghai, and Chief of Staff An Wenting [1344 2429 1656]. [Summary] [Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 3 Apr 86 p 4]

ARMY SCHOOL CORRESPONDENCE COURSE--Some 500 cadres from the provincial military district have enrolled in the college correspondence courses offered by the staff and command department of the PLA Higher Army School at Nanjing. In addition to carrying out their official duties, these cadres had, in the last 18 months, devoted their spare time to study to complete nine introductory courses. Of those who participated, over 430 obtained certificates for passing the 9 courses and 190 of them achieved good grades were also awarded scholarships. [Article by Li Lin-da [2621 2651 6671]] [Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 2 Oct 85 p 1] 12817/12955

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TAIWAN

MINISTERS VIEW EXTRADITION TREATY WITH PARAGUAY

OW260551 Taipei CNA in English 0253 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Taipei, 25 April (CNA)--The Republic of China [ROC] and the Republic of Paraguay signed an extradition treaty Thursday in Taipei. This has not only "demonstrated the close relations and cooperation between the two countries" but also is helpful in preventing ROC criminals from seeking refuge in Paraguay and safeguarding the tranquility in overseas Chinese community there, Foreign Minister Chu Fu-sung said after the signing.

The ROC-Paraguayan extradition treaty is the second one this nation has signed with another country. The ROC signed its first extradition treaty with Costa Rica on 12 December 1984.

"It is expected that more countries will sign similar treaties with us in the future," Chu said, adding that this has been the fruitful result of the ROC's intensive diplomatic efforts in this regard.

Paraguayan Foreign Minister Carlos Augusto Saldivar arrived here Tuesday specially to sign the treaty during his week-long visit. He told local reporters after the signing ceremony that "the extradition treaty is beneficial to both the signatories because its main spirit lies in according each other the right to bring back the escaped criminals for prosecution according to their respective domestic laws."

In fact, the ROC-Paraguayan treaty bears particular significance for the Republic of China, a diplomatic observer here who preferred anonymity said.

It is a well known fact that more and more Chinese nationals have escaped to foreign countries after committing various kinds of crimes here, attempting to escape prosecution under domestic laws, the observer noted. Many Central and South American nations adopt an open-door policy toward foreign emigrants and have attracted tens of thousands of Chinese nationals, among them many criminals, to visit and settle there. Therefore, the arrival of criminals has posed a new peace and order problem to that part of the world, he said.

Gen Wang Sheng, ambassador of the Republic of China to Paraguay, after returning home to attend an ROC ambassadors meeting in late March, pointed out that the number of overseas Chinese in Paraguay has increased from about 3,000 to more than 7,000 since he assumed his post there two years ago.

Many of the new arrivals are economic and social criminals who escaped the ROC after the government launched an intensive crime-sweeping campaign in late 1985, he said, adding that this has complicated the situation in the Paraguayan overseas Chinese community and thus lowered the social status of Chinese there.

The general-turned-ambassador suggested that the government, following the example of South Korea, bring back some of the escaped criminals for prosecution according to domestic laws. The image of overseas Chinese will be maintained when those who have damaged the good image and the traditional friendship between overseas Chinese communities and their countries of residence are given due punishment, Wang said.

The anonymous diplomatic observer said he expects that the peace and orderly situation in the Paraguayan overseas Chinese community will be further safeguarded after the signing of the extradition treaty. The treaty will be helpful in deterring those who plan to escape abroad after committing crimes here. Thus, he said, the extradition treaty will certainly help prevent crime.

Paraguay has always been one of the ROC's more important allies in Latin America over the past years. The signing of the treaty is not only aimed at keeping criminals from seeking refuge in Paraguay, but also "demonstrated by country's friendship with the Republic of China," Minister Saldivar said.

Ambassador Wang noted that after receiving the draft treaty, the Paraguayan Government solicited opinions from its judicial, police and prison authorities and presented suggestions to its ROC counterpart based on the latter's requests and mutual requirements. Thus, the extradition treaty was completed as it is.

According to the spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, except for the general spirit of the international laws, the ROC-Paraguayan extradition treaty has the following unique characteristics:

--Chinese criminals, even if they are holders of Paraguayan passports, will be extradited back to Taipei if they have committed crimes in the ROC, and vice versa;

--The two governments will define political crime in the strictest sense and not deem terrorists as political criminals; and

--Full protection is given to all basic human rights.

The treaty is expected to be promulgated by the chiefs of state of the two nations after receiving approval from their respective parliaments this year, the Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

Just as a veteran ROC career diplomat said, the true meaning of the extradition treaty lies in encouraging the peoples of both the signatories to be completely law-abiding so that it will not be necessary to resort to the treaty at all in the future.

TAIWAN

TAIPEI RADIO URGES CRUSHING CPC CONSPIRACY

OW281315 Taipei Domestic Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Station Commentary: "Crushing the Conspiracy of the Chinese Communist Party and the Taiwan Independence Elements That Bring Calamity to the People and the Country"]

[Summary from Poor Reception] Legislator Ku Ching-shin and others recently suggested that the government publicly condemn some Taiwan independence elements, saying they had plotted to commit treason, and were used by the Chinese Communist Party to subvert the government. "Facts have proved that traitors engaging in Taiwan independence movement abroad are actually instruments bought, used, manipulated, and directed by the CPC." Many of them have offered to serve the communists on the mainland. "The CPC has used them as a means of united front work, and widely publicized them."

Undisputedly, the CPC has urged Taiwan independence elements that it has used to establish ties with traitors abroad in order to jointly carry out all kinds of subversive activities. The main ways in which they carry out their activities are:

1. To use magazines and weeklies as propaganda means to tarnish the image of the government and the country, and to assail government leaders and other patriotic and honest public figures who they do not perceive as their kind. [as received] Quite a large number of such publications can now be found, and one can easily tell that they are poisonous products detrimental to the country and society.
2. To carry out terrorist activities to disturb social order. A number of acts of this nature has been exposed recently in Taiwan. All of this shows that the CPC and the Taiwan independence elements have collaborated in plotting to sabotage Taiwan and the Penghu Islands.
3. To sow discord and undermine the unity between the people and government. In recent years the enemy has used elections and other occasions to launch mass movements and to sow discord between the government and the people, between the Taiwan natives and the people of other provinces, and among various sectors of the society in an attempt to create social conflicts and unrest.

"From what we just mentioned above, we firmly believe that the CPC and the Taiwan independence elements do have close relations, and they collide with each other for a common vicious goal, which is to subvert the government and (?put Taiwan under the communist rule.) We should see through the united front conspiracy of these traitors from various facts, and demonstrate our patriotism. We should not only strictly make a clean break with them, but also should support the government's policies and consolidate the unity among the people, so that these moths can find no opportunity to take advantage of."

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TAIWAN

TAIPEI CITY COUNCIL MEMBERS TO DEFY 'BRANCH OFFICE' BAN

HK291454 Hong Kong AFP in English 1431 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Taipei, 29 April (AFP)--Eleven opposition members of the Taipei City Council have said they are determined to set up branch offices affiliated to a major opposition group, despite an official ban.

A statement from the 11 members of the 51-seat council said that they had "no choice" but to form two branches of the opposition grouping, the Public Affairs Committee, a council source said.

The ruling Kuomintang (KMT) Party had warned that the council members would be taken to court if they opened offices affiliated to the Public Affairs Committee (PAC).

An interior ministry official said Tuesday that the PAC, set up by opposition members in the National Assembly and the Control Yuan, the country's highest watchdog body, had never registered with the ministry as all civilian groups are required to.

The 11 opposition council members said they did rule out [as received] the possibility of reaching a compromise with the KMT and urged the mayor to ask party authorities to map out a solution which was "reasonable and justifiable by the constitution."

Informed sources said that the PAC, one of two major opposition groupings here, was planning to set up nine branches in major Taiwan cities and more were being discussed.

KMT leaders have contended that the plan has to be stopped to prevent the group from developing into a political power and jeopardizing political harmony. They have made it clear that if the committee members did open branches in defiance of the order, the government would force them to disband and would take offenders to court on the charge of "talking others into violating rules and laws," which carries a maximum penalty of two years in jail.

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TAIWAN

BRIEFS

SUBSTANTIVE RELATIONS--In a CHINA POST interview, Philippines Vice President Salvador Laurel said that he believes in the substantive relations between the Republic of China [ROC] and the Philippines. That is why the Philippines has put forth two of its best men, Joaquin R. Roces as representative and Domingo Lee as special adviser to the ROC. Moreover, he said that he foresees more effective and improved relations between the two nations, through constant communication. Laurel said the nation's domestic policy is to restore freedom of justice, decency and morality. He further said, the Philippines, as a developing nation, guided by that premise, needs friends, not enemies, and believes in coexistence with its Asian brothers. On that basis, he said relations between the ROC and the Philippines will see unlimited friendship.
[Text] [Taipei CHINA POST in English 28 Apr 86 p 12 OW] /12913

CLOSER TIES WITH PHILIPPINES--President Corazon Aquino's recent remarks to a group of ROC press representatives are most heartening. They presage even closer ROC-Philippine relations in the future. President Aquino told a group of 13 journalists from the Republic of China that she believed substantive relations between the ROC and the Philippines, especially in the field of agricultural cooperation, will be greatly strengthened in the future. We are sure that President Aquino's wish can be accomplished as the ROC Government has been ready and willing to offer the Philippines whatever assistance and cooperation that may be feasible under the circumstances. The people of the ROC have always been good friends of the Philippine people. We have watched with great elation the successful bloodless revolution staged by President Aquino and her people to bring down the dictatorial regime of former President Ferdinand Marcos. We wish her continued success. As the Philippines is ably represented by Joaquin R. Roces in Taipei, a man well-known in the mass media, we are sure that future channels of communication will be open. We look forward to closer cooperation and relations in the future. [Editorial: "Toward Closer ROC-Philippine Relations"] [Text] [Taipei CHINA POST in English 26 Apr 86 p 4 OW] /12913

PERMISSION TO VISIT MAINLAND--Legislator Hsieh Hsueh-hsien Friday urged the government to allow mainlanders in Taiwan to visit relatives on mainland China, according to a Kaohsiung-based Chinese-language newspaper. The TAIWAN TIMES said Hsieh, a young China party member, in a written interpellation to the Executive Yuan, called on the government to allow mainlanders in Taiwan to return to their homes to sweep ancestors' tombs. He was quoted by the paper as saying the government should have confidence its citizens can resist the

United Front tactics of the Communists and that allowing such visits would show respect for humane principles. The paper said Hsieh cited a wide gap in standards of living as one example of why the Communists will never succeed with their overtures. [Text] [Taipei CHINA POST in English 26 Apr 86 p 12 OW] /12913

GOVERNMENTAL COMMERCE OFFICE ESTABLISHED--Taipei, 23 April (CNA)--The governments of the State of Kuwait and the Republic of China, wishing to promote economic, trade, tourism, and technological cooperation, have each agreed to establish a governmental commerce office in each other's capital. An agreement to that effect was signed by 'Abd al-Musan Hanif, undersecretary of finance and economy of the state of Kuwait, and Tsai Wei-ping, ambassador of the Republic of China to Saudi Arabia, on 23 April in Kuwait. The ROC and Kuwait suspended their diplomatic relations in 1971. The ROC has established commerce offices under its official name, the Republic of China, in six countries with which the ROC maintains no diplomatic ties. The other five countries are Singapore, Bahrain, Libya, Ecuador, and Mauritius. Singapore has no diplomatic relations with the Peiping regime either. Kuwait and Saudi Arabia are the two main oil suppliers to the ROC. The two-way trade between the ROC and Kuwait amounted to about U.S. \$790 million last year. [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 0232 GMT 24 Apr 86 OW] /12913

DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY RESEARCH--Taipei, 24 April (CNA)--The Republic of China already possesses the capability of producing conventional weaponry and now is moving into research on high-performance armament, the Executive Yuan said Thursday. To effectively get private industry to join the government in promoting development of national defense high technologies, the Cabinet said, government agencies involved have sought cooperation with renowned foreign manufacturers to introduce high technologies into the ROC and recruited Chinese scientists and experts abroad to return home for participation in research on arms production. Meanwhile, a committee for the promotion of national defense hi-tech will be formed soon, said the Cabinet. Currently, the Cabinet has rendered support to more than ten domestic universities engaging in basic research on 66 science and technology projects. Under the plan, a total of 111 developed technologies have been transferred to private industries for production. This has also upgraded the level of domestic hi-tech industries, the Cabinet added. At the same time, the government has made public and private research institutes and plants to actively join the production of various kinds of weapons, the Cabinet said. The Executive Yuan made the statement in reply to an interpellation by legislator Wu Shih-Peng. [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 0300 GMT 25 Apr 86 OW] /12913

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HONG KONG

HONG KONG GROUP TO CONTEST FUTURE LOCAL ELECTIONS

HK300505 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 30 Apr 86 p 17

[By Frank Choi]

[Text] A new coalition of political and pressure groups yesterday announced that it intends to contest all future Hong Kong elections.

The Hong Kong Association for Democracy and People's Livelihood supports the principles of "one country, two systems" and "Hong Kong people administering Hong Kong."

A spokesman, Mr Lee Wing-tat, said the association's application for registration is still being considered by the government.

Mr Lee, who is also a newly-elected Regional Councillor, expected the process to take about three months.

He said the association will send its constitution to political organisations, government departments, the New China News Agency and other interested parties and individuals.

As the SCM POST reported on 7 April, the aim of the association is to "promote society's welfare in a progressive and more reasonable way."

The first chapter of the association's platform and in constitution states its primary objectives are:

--To promote a high degree of autonomy in Hong Kong under the sovereignty of China and to implement the principles of "one country two systems" and "Hong Kong people administering Hong Kong."

--To advocate democracy, promote the introduction of direct elections to the Legislative Council, and protect the independence of the judiciary and the basic rights and freedom of Hong Kong people.

--To maintain Hong Kong's stability and prosperity and promote its economic development and advancement;

--To advocate a rational distribution of social resources and to improve the quality of life of the lower and middle social strata.

Mr Lee said that his group is not a political party but a political association aiming to participate in politics and to study public policies.

He said the 100 founding members came from eight to 10 political and pressure groups.

The other four chapters of the constitution outline the association's views on major issues: the relationship between China and Hong Kong; political structure, law and human rights; the economy and social policies.

Mr Lee said a major characteristic of the association was its open attitude toward other political groups.

He said that although executive members and office bearers of other political associations would have to resign if they wanted to joint the association as full members, they would be welcome as associate members.

This rule will not apply to pressure groups or political groups which do not contest elections.

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END